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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WANDERER'S BRIDE.

The moon was shining o'er the sea,
And steering with its light
The curling spray which rested on
The waves of ocean bright;
Its beam too fell on lofty sail,
And deck of gallant bark,
And paus'd o'er the trembling wave
The proud ship's shadow dark.

The moon-lit sketch which nature's hand
The sea had thrown upon,
Would wave and break, as the bark dashed
The spray while speeding on;
The sparkling gems she threw around,
The silvery track that shone
So far astern, the gallant bark
Was marked by two alone.

The hardy crew lay stretched along,
And slumbering on the deck;
The helmsman's gaze was on the prow,
Its way ward course to check;
But o'er the rail two forms there hung,
Whose gaze dwelt on the flood;
Their arms were round each others' forms,
As silently they stood.

And long they watched the curling main,
E'er either one expressed
The feelings that were tenanted
Within each faithful breast;
But first he turned, and as his gaze
Met hers, the silence broke;
And as he prest her form to his,
Thus mournfully he spoke:—

"Thy hazel-eye, my lovely bride,
Spoke as the moon-beam fell
Upon thy face, and showed its smile
More than thy tongue could tell;
But think not, love, the sparkling tear,
Which ocean's bosting wave,
Will glad thee, or that waves as calm
Will always greet our prow.

"The sea, my love, like what we've seen
Of friends' deceitfulness,
Too oft hides out the greatest hopes,
When least it means to bless;
Its bosom, which then seem'd bedecked
With the moon-silvered spray,
Bears other forms far, far less bright,
When 'neath the storm's fierce sway.

"Will then not, love, when 'midst the storm
Thou ere'st the lightning flash,
And hear around thy lover's bark
The angry waters dash;
Say, will not then the wish arise,
That thou the stern command
Thy parents gave, had broken not,
Nor left thy native land?"

He turned and met his loved one's gaze,
Though not upbraiding him;
A language spoke in that bright eye,
(So bright no tears could dim,)
That sent a pang, though mixed with joy,
To the bold seaman's heart;
It told him that her death alone
Her love and he could part.

She spoke not, for she needed not
A tongue her cause to speak;
That eye—that look, e'en her faint smile,
Told that her heart would break,
If he she loved, and loved so well,
Should for a moment bear
A passing doubt that she, his bride,
His fortunes feared to share.

And when her mute defence was o'er,
Her pale face on his breast,
With tears wet, sunk—and say, oh! where
Could it more fitly rest?
He felt her warm tears trickle down,
And her soft bosom thrill;
And as he spoke in softened tone,
He pressed her closer still.

"Forgive me, love, I know thy worth,
Nor fear thy faith to prove;
But think thou'st left thy downy couch,
To share my rough one, love."

"Ah! yes, I've left home, parents, friends,
All, all, I've left," she cried;
"But art thou not my husband, say?
And am I not thy bride?"

"Thou art," the seaman raptured cried,
And drew her to his breast;
"Thou art, and if I slight thee, love,
May ne'er my soul know rest."

"Here, then, my husband, is my home,
E'en in thy roving bark—
With me that pathway shall be bright,
Which thou, when lone, thought dark.

"Thy land, where'er it be, is mine;
Yes, though the spot were even
Some desert isle, I'd follow still—
Our love would make it heaven."

WILDER.

STANZAS

There is a spot, far, far beyond
This transitory scene,
Where all is glorious, bright and clear,
And tranquilly serene;
Where spotless souls, immortal, free,
Shall wander thro' eternity.

And, in that ever-blest abode,
Love, passionless and pure,
And Beauty, with her seraph-smile,
For ever shall endure.
There, calm Content, with placid ray,
Shall light the sunny hours,
While Happiness shall deck fair Virtue's brow,
With a bright wreath of fadeless flow'rs.

And O! how cheering is the thought,
That on yon lovely shore,
The hearts that Death had severed here,
Again in union shall adore—
Again shall be wafted on Love's gentle wing,
And bloom in the smiles of a Heavenly spring.

CARLOS.

From the Daily Chronicle.

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

On the trial, for piracy, of Henry Kessler, who was acquitted on Saturday in the Circuit Court, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the only witness to the transactions on board the vessel was one Jean Baptiste, the steward, a black man, and the same who was arrested, as we mentioned not long since, at Cape May. We are indebted to a friend for an accurate report of this man's evidence, which, though it narrates facts perhaps as horrid as any we have ever recorded, ought, we think, to be made public, and which will be read with great interest. A brief narrative of the circumstances under which the vessel sailed may serve as a proper introduction.

Some time in the fall of 1828, the French brig *Le Clair* was driven into this port by stress of weather. The crew was composed entirely of Frenchmen; and the sailors thinking they could get higher wages, deserted. Captain Toujac was consequently obliged to ship a new crew, which he did. All these were Americans, called John Mansfield, Tom, Jack, and Philip. On the passage down, Jean Baptiste was taken on board in the bay, as cook. There were also on board a mate, and a young Frenchman, a passenger. On the 28th of November they left the Capes for Goree, on the African coast. After arriving at Goree, and remaining there some weeks, they sailed for Cayenne on the Spanish Main. There the mate left them, and another was procured in his place. They sailed from Cayenne for either Gaudaloupe or Curracoa, and about midnight on the 4th of March, being the Saturday after leaving the port, the murders were committed.

The evidence of Jean Baptiste was this:—On Saturday night the brig was taken. The Captain told me, if there should come on a squall, to be upon deck. I went below. By and by I heard a noise upon deck, and went up. Just as I got on deck, I saw them heaving the Captain overboard. The Defendant, John Mansfield, and Philip, were the men who were throwing him over. John cried, "Steward!" and I gave him no answer. A second time he said, "Come here;" I went to him and said, "What do you want?" "Go down, and tell the mate he is wanted on deck." Says I, "Go yourself."—Says Philip, "Go along." I had to go. I went down below, and called the mate. Philip went half way down to the cabin; the mate awoke and came up on deck. He got the mate on deck, and, just as the mate was stepping on deck, both of them turned on him, and knocked him down with a mallet, and killed him. They pounded him when he was down, and after he was dead; and then they hove him overboard. Defendant all this time was at the helm. John Mansfield and Philip went forward after the boat. The other boy was in the long boat asleep. Says John Mansfield, "Did you kill him dead!"—"Oh, yes, he's dead enough. He'll never come to life again. Why don't you heave his bedding overboard?" John then threw it overboard. Then they all came aft. I was then by the caboose. As soon as they came aft, John Mansfield said, "Trim the sails, now for Boston." As soon as the sails were trimmed, John said, "Steward, go down below, and get lights." I went down, and got light. They asked for the cheese, and went down. Defendant was at the helm; they drinking and eating cheese below—the best brandy, wine, and porter, the Captain had. They asked me if I did not want any, and I said, "No, John, I don't." Says he, "Go on deck, take the helm, and let Henry (def't.) come down." I done so, and Henry went down. After Henry went down, I steered. After eating what they wanted, they came on deck with blankets. Thomas says, "Let's hunt for the money." "No," says John, "let's let it be till to-morrow morning." They spread their blankets, and laid on deck. Next morning, after breakfast, they went down with a hatchet, John Mansfield, Tom, and Philip. Henry was at the helm. I did not go with them. John says, "Tom, I've found some money." Then they hallooed to me to take the helm. I took the helm, and Henry went down, and they came up. I heard the money rattle. John—the rest were below—says he, "Now go down; here's money for you." Says I, "I don't want it." "Why?" says he. "I don't want it," says I. Well then, I went down after my dishes. The money laid there in an old hat on the seat. John says, "Why don't you take care of your money!" Says Philip, "The steward has not taken care of his money." Says he, "We an't going to tell you any more." So I had to go and take it. A gale of wind came on. It blew about ten days. It became moderate, and we made sail for Boston. It blew again, and we had to lay with no sail. After it moderated, we made sail again, still on to Boston. We saw a schooner and a brig, and so on, but did not speak them. The land we made was off New-York, called the Woodlands, the other side of Barnegat. A schooner from New-York was standing off. I was at the helm. John said, "Keep right to the schooner; I want to speak her." We got close to the schooner, and he hailed her. "Where from?" "From New-York." "When did you leave?" "Last night." "What kind of winter have you had here?" "A very hard winter as ever was known." "What land is this abreast of us?" He did not know exactly. Our people walked off, and said, "John, where's Boston now?" John said, "One place is as good as another." We went on; the wind fresh from South. By and by it came on to blow. Took a reef in the main and fore topsails; then he hauled off by the wind, (I was at the helm) till dark. As soon as dark he veered the brig round, and run her direct for New York light-house, on Sandy Hook. He got within three miles of the land. As soon as he found he was nigh enough in, he hove the brig to. Then John and Philip cut a hole in the brig. Then they got into the long-boat to leave her. They lashed the helm a-mid-ships, so that the brig should be kept full. They all got into the boat but myself. I got in last. I got hold of the rope to drop into the boat; John sung out, "Let go." They said, "The steward has not got aboard yet." I got in. John says, "I wish the steward was overboard." We then made sail, and steered for the light-house, and reached it just as day was breaking. Mansfield said, "I expect we shall be found out by that negro." Says he, "if we are, we shall kill him." Then Defendant said, "It would be a pity to heave him overboard, he has been such a good cook to us." They kept on the West of New York, with a strong ebb tide, up the North River. We stopped first at Brooklyn. Philip, Defendant, and myself landed, and then took the steamboat, and crossed to New York. I had my clothes-bag, and Philip two handkerchiefs tied up. Then we parted, and I went to stay with a coloured man in New York. I took the steamboat at twelve, and came to Philadelphia. Then, on Saturday, got on board of a Cape-man's shallop, and went to the Cape. I first saw Defendant, after that, here in this court-room. When the brig was scuttled, we could just see the land. It was dark. We could hear the breakers. It was a star-light night, the wind S. S. W. fresh. The money we got was gold and French crowns. The gold was about the size of 50 cents. I don't know what it was called. There were pieces of the size of 12 1-2 cents. I did not count what they gave me. I did not hear them say how much they had. (Pantaloons shown to the witness.) These are the captain's. I have seen him wear them, many a time, in the brig.

On cross-examination he said:—I don't know how much money I took from the brig; may-be six or seven hundred dollars. I took all I found in the hat in the cabin. I had to take it. If I had not taken it they would have killed me. I put my money into Mr. Staats's hands, at Cape May, when I arrived there. Four weeks afterwards I was taken up, and imprisoned at Mount Holly. They brought me here first, and then on board the steamboat. Afterwards I was taken to Trenton, and examined before the Judge. I was in Jail then about a week. Then they brought me down to Philadelphia; and here I have been in Jail ever since. I landed at Brooklyn last May. I told Mr. Staats when I gave him the money, what Mansfield, who was the head man, told me to tell if any body asked me where I got the money, that I got it from my sister in the West Indies. I drew about forty dollars out of his hands, to live upon; and forty more to pay for an acre of ground I own at Cape May. I have bought two acres since I returned; about two weeks since. I bought an old house, and gave for it twenty-five dollars. I bought a batteau. These three sums were all I drew from Mr. Staats; in all a hundred and sixteen dollars. He had five hundred dollars in his hands when the constable arrested me; which he kept, and has now. I shipped on board the brig at this town. I don't know the street. It was at the French Consul's office. I don't talk or understand French. The Captain talked French. He could not talk English. The brig's flag was all white. She was a French brig. I don't know who owned her. I don't know where the owner lived. When we sailed from Philadelphia, the flag was hoisted. I signed the articles before the Consul. Mr. Harry, the pilot, was by. The articles were not read to me.—The first place we touched at was Goree. Some of the cargo was sold there, nothing was taken in. Tobacco, flour, and cheese, were sold.—Nothing else was taken on shore.

DEVELOPMENT OF GENIUS.

It was, as has been stated, the accident of the roof of his father's cottage coming down while he was a child, that first turned Ferguson's attention to mechanical contrivance. Such are chances which often develope genius, and probably even give it in part its direction and peculiar character. The late eminent engineer, John Rennie, used to trace his first notions in regard to the powers of machinery, to his having been obliged, when a boy, in consequence of the breaking down of a bridge, to go one winter every morning to school by a circuitous road, which carried him past a place where a thrashing-machine was generally at work. Perhaps, had it not been for this casualty, he might have adopted another profession than the one in which he so much distinguished himself. It was the appearance of the celebrated comet of 1744 which first attracted the imagination of Lalande, then a boy of twelve years of age, to astronomy. The great Linnæus was probably made a botanist by the circumstance of his father having a few rather uncommon plants in his garden. Harrison is said to have been originally inspired with the idea of devoting himself to the constructing of marine time-pieces, by his residence in view of the sea. It was a voyage in the Mediterranean which first gave to Vernet his enthusiasm for marine painting. Other great painters have probably been indebted to still slighter circumstances for their first introduction to the art. Claude Lorraine derived his taste from frequenting the workshop of his brother, who was a wood engraver. The elder Caravaggio, Polidoro Caldara, was born of poor parents, at the town in the north of Italy from which he takes his common designation; and having, when a young man, wandered as far as Rome, in search of work, was at last engaged to carry mortar for the fresco painters, who were then employed in decorating the Vatican, which humble occupation giving him the opportunity of observing the operations of these artists, first inspired him with the ambition of becoming himself a painter. The commencement of the history of Michael Angelo Caravaggio is not very different. He, as his name denotes, was a native of the same place as Polidoro, though he flourished more than half a century later, and he is recorded to have had his love of the art first awakened by being, when a boy, employed by his father, who was a mason, to mix plaster for some fresco painters at Milan. Another Italian painter, Cavedone, owed his introduction to his profession to the accident of having been received, after he had been turned out of doors by his father, into the service of a gentleman who happened to possess a good collection of pictures, which he began by copying in ink with a pen. James Tassie, the celebrated modeller and maker of paste gems, commenced life as a stone-mason in Glasgow, and was first prompted to aspire to something beyond this humble occupation by having gone by chance on a holiday to see the paintings in the academy for instruction in the fine arts, established in that city by Messrs. Robert and Andrew Foulis, the printers. Having obtained admission to the academy as a pupil, he wrought at his original trade to maintain himself, until he had acquired a knowledge of drawing. Tassie became eventually the most distinguished artist in his line in Europe; and carried, indeed, the art itself which he practised, to a degree of perfection that before his time had not been approached. A descriptive catalogue of his pastes, which at the time of his death, in 1799, amounted to twenty thousand, has been published in two quarto volumes, and among them are enumerated imitations or rather *fac-similies*, of all the more celebrated gems, ancient and modern, known to be in existence.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From La Belle Assemblee.)

A Dinner Party Dress.—A dress of *Gros de Naples* of a bright sich red, between the ruby and the amaranth, trimmed at the border of the skirt with black *pluche-dessoye*, or with velvet of a light and silky texture. The *corsage* is made plain to fit the shape, and is encircled by a belt of black velvet. The head dress consists of a *beret* of black satin, tastefully ornamented with white ribbon, with satin stripes, the color of the gown. Feathers of the bird of paradise are disposed with much elegance, in detached plumage beneath the brim, whence they take a spiral direction towards the summit of the beret.

Ball Dress.—Over a white satin slip is a dress of white *tulle* or *crepe-arophane*, with a broad trimming at the border, of a novel kind, in honey-comb, of the same material as the dress. This trimming is remarkable for its lightness as for its beauty: it is surmounted also for its lightness as for its beauty: it is surmounted by detached *bouquets* of Provence roses. The body is made plain, and the sleeves short and full. A beautiful *bouquet* of roses, with a few sprigs of myrtle, is placed on the right side of the bust. The hair is arranged in ringlets, and slightly adorned with flowers, or with jewellery ornaments.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN TRADER;
OR, JAMES BOLTON, OF ORANGE.

"Are there any apparently laudable pursuits," mildly demanded an officer, "General Wayne, which can superinduce moral depravity?"—"Yes," replied Wayne with great vehemence, "there are two, to my knowledge, which would corrupt an angel in six months.—The one is a contractor's agency, and the other that of an Indian trader; and when the same man has exercised both, he has little more to learn from his master." Captain Aaron Gregg, to whom this reply was given, by the generous though impetuous Wayne, had no rejoinder to put in, as too many examples justified the conclusion.

Long before Wayne was provoked to make the maledictory expression I have recited, James Bolton, of Orange, North Carolina, had afforded one example well calculated to justify the induction. The two families of Bolton and M'Kim were united by the ties of consanguinity, though in general character very little alike. Erastus Bolton and William M'Kim had married sisters, the daughters of Arthur, and sisters of Henry Letchgrove. According to the sense of common language, the Bolton family was rich, and that of M'Kim poor. Erastus Bolton had been educated for the bar, but on the death of his father retired to the ample family estate, in Orange county, North Carolina. William M'Kim resided a few miles westward, in Guilford, upon a poor and badly cultivated farm. At the Bolton house the stranger was sent to the negro quarter, unless well mounted and richly clad—at the cabin of M'Kim the wanderer, if in rags, was placed on the family hearth.

Henry Letchgrove, the brother, was a jolly boon companion; an excellent rider, a better shot, and moderately rich; always welcome at his brother Bolton's, but made himself ten times more frequently the guest of his sister, Mrs. M'Kim. Alice Letchgrove, the only child of Henry, lost her mother at the age of fifteen, and with modesty, prudence, and industry, far above her years, was, in the better part of his character, the true child of her father. Caressed by both her aunts and all their families, Alice instinctively leaned towards the M'Kims, and had soon a trying occasion to decide her choice.

James Bolton and Leonard M'Kim were born in the same month, of the year 1742. They were, though cousins, complete contrasts. Boisterous, violent, yet cowardly, James Bolton was at once dreaded and despised by those who knew him best. With a fine person, and the feeling of wealth, this young man hardly thought it necessary to doubt but that his cousin Alice was his if he deigned to make the choice. Leonard M'Kim, a mild, retiring hunter, treated his cousin and his sisters alike, and scarce knew the difference of relation. Nature will be mistress, whether in Paris, London, the gaudy mansion of an American Planter, or in the cabin of a Carolinian riflleman. Alice Letchgrove treated her cousin James Bolton with marked coldness;—never suffered him to see her alone, nor was ever known to ask him a single question, or address to him a single word, except to answer.—Towards Leonard M'Kim she was free, and sometimes playful.

"I wonder," one day said Polly M'Kim, "if cousin Alice *does'nt* think our Len her brother?" What Len or Alice thought remains doubtful, but these thoughts were reduced to action in a manner and rapidity neither could foresee. It had been the custom of Henry Letchgrove to give an annual dinner on his daughter's birthday, and which, by a curious coincidence, was also that of his sister, Mrs. M'Kim. The day was a remarkably fine cool summer day, and beside the members of the two families, many respectable neighbors were present. She had reached her eighteenth, and her two cousins were in their twentieth year. The first hoarse murmurs of dispute between the colonies and mother country began to be heard. Parties were already formed, and of these parties young Bolton and M'Kim took opposite sides. In the evening, under some trees before the Letchgrove mansion, a colonial dispute arose between the cousins, which was conducted agreeable to the temper of the parties. One word produced another, until the lie was given direct by Bolton to M'Kim. The elders interposed, but the matter became too serious for successful interference.

"The lie, James," said Leonard, "is hard to bear." "You shall bear more," replied the bully, as he aimed a blow at the face of his cousin. The true characters of the opponents and families now shone forth. James Bolton was much larger and stronger than Leonard M'Kim, but the latter had coolness, and when roused by wanton insult, unshaken intrepidity. The blow of Bolton, made in a rage, was parried, and in an instant the aggressor was rolling and profusely bleeding in the dust. The anger of Leonard now became ungovernable, and he was rushing towards his fallen cousin, when, in the most tender tones, came the exclamation, "My brother, my own brother, Leonard!" and he was locked, unchained, and arrested, by the arms of Alice.

"By G—d, you shall both rue this," hoarsely muttered Bolton, as he was raised to his feet, and heard the tender appeal which probably saved his life: and how faithfully he fulfilled his threat we shall soon see.

The festivities of the evening were entirely interrupted. Most of the company departed in haste. Henry Letchgrove attempted, sincerely attempted, a reconcilation, but he had the very violent passions of his own sister to encounter, and found them too harsh to soften; and a fatal and irreconcilable breach was made between the families. Mrs. Bolton had always considered Alice as the wife of her son, if he and she thought proper to make her so, and now to find her attached to Leonard was not to be borne.

Before the sun set, Henry Letchgrove and his daughter, with her uncle and aunt M'Kim and their children, were left alone to spend an evening devoted to joyous mirth—mirth now turned to sorrow. "Never will I speak to you again," was the last words that ever reached the ear of Henry from his sister Jane. These words were not the effect of passion, but malice,—and her promise was kept.

After a moment's pause, William M'Kim observed—"This morning I felt a damp upon my mind. Eighteen times have I now seen the birth-day of Alice, and my wife enjoyed in this house, but this is the first time I saw its approach with fear and anxiety. May I be mistaken, but I dread, I know not what." His wife in deep distress remained silent, and thus they repaired to their homes.

Contrary to what was expected, some time elapsed before any sinister effect was perceived, but the storm burst. A war party of Cherokees had been met, defeated, and in great part destroyed, by a body of men from western North Carolina, in 1759; and in 1760, Fort Loudon, in East Tennessee, was taken by the Indians, and upwards of two hundred, men, women and children, were massacred. The unexplainable impulse which carried the whites from the Atlantic coast into the interior, against all obstacles, prevailed in North Carolina with all its force, and reached the family of William M'Kim. "I will leave this place of contention," said William to his wife and eldest son, Leonard, "and go to Holston." His wife said nothing, nor did Leonard, but the latter cast his anxious eyes to the opposite side of the cabin, where sat Alice Letchgrove. "As to Alice and you, Leonard, marry and go together." "That's what I would do," said a broad shouldered, black-eyed boy of twelve, Thomas M'Kim, the future hero of St. Louis, "if I was old enough, and could get such a companion as cousin Alice."

The thought was one of the moment, and acted upon with that mysterious precipitancy natural to the times. Henry Letchgrove entered into the plan warmly, but more reflection taught them caution, and it was finally agreed upon that William M'Kim and his son should proceed to Holston and examine the country, and the marriage of Leonard and Alice should be delayed until their return. The father and son soon found a serious occasion to visit Tennessee. Colonel Grant was sent out with a strong force to chastise the Indians, and the two adventurers joined the army. The task of coercing the Indians, though effected in the end, was not so easy as expected. Before a treaty could be dictated much blood was shed, and amongst others, the elder M'Kim fell in an obstinate skirmish, near Fort Loudon. Leonard was wounded, but escaped with life.

The demon of his family was, however, at work. The moment the two M'Kims had quit Guilford, James Bolton and his mother commenced operations, and succeeded in effecting the ruin of both families. Whilst Leonard was confined in the camp, by the severe wound he had received, the account of his father's death reached North Carolina, and was no sooner confirmed than the little property Mrs. M'Kim and her children possessed was seized by old Bolton. The mother, and more particularly her son James, affected great objections to this measure. The plot was deeply laid; an open breach took place between James and his father, and the latter with great sympathy visited his aunt and her children, and had them removed to a house of his own in Orange, where in a few days he visited them, in company with his mother. Both, to all appearance, were struggling under some concealed and bitter anguish. Mrs. Bolton embraced first her sister, then her nieces and nephew, while James stood by, the picture of distress.

Mrs M'Kim and her children were alarmed, and feared, they knew not what; but Leonard was the first thought. "Oh, God! have you heard from Leonard?" was the joint and heart-rending exclamation of the mother and children. The feeling Mrs. Bolton, as her sister thought, borne down by the wretchedness of her relatives, sunk into a chair, hid her face in her hands, and sobbed aloud. James, with heaving breast and tearful eyes, slowly produced a letter, which, before he opened, he held in one hand, and with the other seized that of his aunt, admonishing her with great fervour to submit to the will of Providence. It was a letter from Colonel Grant to Henry Letchgrove, giving a short but conclusive account of the death of Leonard M'Kim. It is needless to say that the heart-breaking cries of the mother and children would have moved any hearts not steeled against all feeling, but these tormentors had already advanced too far to recede.

The deception practised on the widow and her orphans had been commenced with Henry Letchgrove and his daughter, and every natural circumstance seemed to aid their plans. Mr. Letchgrove had been in bad health from his daughter's birth-day evening, and the shock of the two deaths of William M'Kim and his son was too much. Henry Letchgrove had already regarded Leonard as his son, and finding his hopes blasted, was laid upon the bed of sickness. Wrung to the soul for her own loss, the spirit of Alice was only preserved from sinking by the situation of her father. The delicate but strong-minded girl saw before her her now only friend and parent pressed down by disease and grief, and roused her every exertion to meet the trial.

Thus stood matters, when hints began to be given, that if Alice would consent to marry James, that old Bolton would relent and restore Mrs. M'Kim to her home. When first made, unqualified disgust was expressed by Alice; but her excitement was not suffered to subside, and the proposal was finally and openly made. Before Alice, was the family of her beloved and betrothed Leonard; they were in poverty and misery; it was in her power to restore them to comparative plenty and comfort. "Act as your heart tells you to act, my dear child," said feebly Henry Letchgrove, "I fear that in a few days you will be an orphan indeed." "I will, then," said the high-souled woman, "sacrifice my own feelings to the mother and sisters of my"—— Here a flood of tears stopped her utterance, as she adjusted the pillow of her father.

In a few days the deceived, injured, and devoted Alice, became the wife of James Bolton. So far the plans of that family had fully succeeded, but the ruin they secured to others they fully shared. About a week after the marriage of James and Alice, they were sitting in the room with her father, who had been apparently convalescent, when a stranger came to the door and asked if James Bolton was within. Bolton hearing the demand went out, and him and the stranger walked up the road until they were lost to the view of Alice. Hours passed and he did not return, and though to love him was impossible, he was now her husband, and her nature forbade entire indifference to his safety.—The clock struck one, his father-in-law had fallen into a disturbed sleep, and Alice was watching at the window, when he burst in, covered with blood. The noise roused the sleeping parent, who, in his surprise, made an effort of desperation, sprung to his feet, exclaiming in a hollow voice of horror, "My son, what has happened?" staggered, and was saved from falling by his distracted daughter, who, with difficulty, placed him on the bed, a corpse.

It was soon known that Leonard had returned. Letters had been directed to him, informing him of the marriage of his cousins, and artfully involving his own mother in the plot. Stung to ungovernable rage when he met the letters on his way home, that dangerous fury, the fault of his family, exposed himself and those who had done him wrong to equal destruction. He was pacing his way, hunter-like, with a companion, when the fatal news was revealed.

"That villain shall die," he exclaimed, as he communicated the contents of the letter to his friend. That friend had, however, time and good sense to moderate his passions and advise him of the ruinous consequences of their indulgence—"I will not, then, take his life, but I must see him," replied M'Kim; "as to Alice, I see her no more on earth."

It was this friend who called James Bolton out, and accompanied him under another pretence to the spot where Leonard was waiting.—Though he must have expected sooner or later such a meeting, he was altogether unprepared to see Leonard with his poised rifle step from behind a large tree.

"Make ready for death in five minutes," exclaimed the enraged Leonard in a low, firm, but dreadful voice. "God have mercy on me," screamed the terrified wretch, as he saw the weapon levelled and heard the snap of the cock as it was drawn back, and fell on his knees.—"Implore me not," continued Leonard; "call upon your offended God." In despair the lips of James essayed to pray, but his terror was too extreme to permit the expression of a word.—Leonard held the piece to his face for a few moments, when gradually raising the muzzle, he observed with great solemnity, "James Bolton, we are the children of sisters; your life I did not intend to take. You have ruined, miserable man, to satisfy revenge, the woman that is now your wife; you have ruined myself, my mother, and her remaining children; and you have destroyed yourself. Live! it would be most complete punishment if you would live, but the hand of the spoiler will reach you." So saying, Leonard eared down the cock of his rifle, and gave the prostrate coward a violent blow in the face with the brazen breech, and then disappeared with his friend amongst the trees of the forest.

The future fate of Leonard M'Kim, we know, until his departure from St. Louis. Let us now follow James Bolton and his hapless wife. The scene at the now desolate house of Henry Letchgrove, the reader may imagine if he can. All description would be vain. The screams of Alice brought the servants around her, and information was sent by an old and faithful personal attendant of the deceased, to the nearest neighbours. The bereaved daughter had no sooner found that her beloved father was no longer conscious of her anxious caresses; than with a phrenzied look she turned to her bleeding husband, and exclaimed, "James Bolton, what means all this?" And before the stupified miscreant could answer, she turned her gaze to the face of her now departed father, and cried, "Oh my bursting head, why could I not go with my tender parent," clasped her hands to her burning temples, and sat down on the bed side.

At length with a demoniac grin, her husband called her by her maiden name, and expressed himself thus:—"Alice Letchgrove, I have had my revenge—hear me:—Leonard M'Kim lives. I have this night seen Leonard M'Kim, and have sent a dagger to his heart." But Alice Letchgrove was beyond the reach of his malice. The moment that the name of Leonard reached her ear, she sprung towards the door, and repeated his name; then recovering her recollection, turned again to the corpse of her father, and ejaculated in a piercing tone of voice, "Leonard M'Kim murdered by my husband. Oh no! Leonard was my husband. My poor father—my poor murdered Leonard—I follow your——" Here again, clasping her aching head, she fell along the foot of the bed, and on the feet of her father, breathed once or twice convulsively, and was at rest.

The words of Bolton, "I have sent a dagger to his heart," though meant to convey a fiendish figure, were taken literally by his now unconscious wife; and, worse for him, by two respectable men who were entering, and distinctly heard the avowal. The tragic scene before them, however, was indeed too appalling to admit immediate attention to Bolton. The neighbours, as they crowded in, made every attempt in their power to recover Alice, who they thought had fainted. But the silver chord was broken, and in a few hours the remains of father and daughter were enshrouded by each other's side.

In the mean time, Bolton was aroused to his danger by an accusing expression of old black Jacob, who loved his master as a brother, and his young mistress with still more tenderness. One of the men, who had heard the dagger expression, had seized the now owner of the house with no gentle hand; led him, or rather forced him into another apartment, by observing,—"The chamber of Death is not a fitting place for thee." Jacob passing through the room, found his master pacing backwards and forwards; and feeling all respect removed, looked him steraly in the face, and said, "*Three murders in one night—fine work, master Bolton,*" and passed on to his duty.

That he was liable to a charge of murder, for the first time flashed upon his mind; and his naturally timid spirit shrunk with remorse: for, though he had not personally injured Leonard, he felt himself a murderer. The decencies due to the memory and remains of Henry Letchgrove and his daughter being paid, the public voice at once called Bolton to account. He was arrested and carried before two magistrates. The examination exposed the whole tissue of cruelty and deception; and though by producing undoubted proof that Leonard M'Kim was seen, spoken to, and, of course, in life, the day after the funeral of his uncle and cousin, Bolton escaped an actual committal for murder; yet the public vengeance was turned loud, deep, and inexorable, against the whole Bolton family: and James at length found, that to live in North Carolina was a living death. Collecting therefore what money he could realize, he fled civilized society and became an Indian Trader.

How varied, how intricate, are the paths of human life. Leonard M'Kim, with every manly, noble, and just feeling—disgusted by real and supposed wrong—quit his sisters, his mother, and brother, and hurried into the wilds of savage life. James Bolton, in whose bosom no warm, affectionate, or humane sentiment, ever had place, sought to stifle remorse by seeking a similar asylum.

Bolton, now really an outcast, found his way through the different Indian tribes to Natchez. Chicanery, fraud, and cruelty, were his natural elements; and he had now a profession which suited him completely; but at Natchez he met another of the trade, fully as unprincipled, and more adroit. Bolton had cheated the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and was fleeced in turn by Isaac Norman. The lively visage, careless manner, and easy impudence of Isaac, were well calculated to deceive any honest man—and had enabled him to overreach many a knave. With the thorough finished James Bolton, some more deep laid plan was necessary; and if any third party could have seen through both, it would have afforded no little amusement to see the counteracting politics of either.

There had never before been seen at Fort Rosalie, (Natchez,) two such friends. United by the strictest bonds of common pursuit, and similarity of sentiment, it was a happy circumstance, that in these early stages of settlement, the few adventurers who then infested the country, left Bolton and Norman to prey on one another. There was but one man more at the place which, in all the qualities of a Trader, could compete with our two heroes—and he was an under officer of the governor. As the two friends were walking between the fort and village, the officer met them; and nodding to Norman, cast an angry glance at Bolton, and passed on.

I do not like that rascal's looks," said Norman' 'his smile to me, and his frown to you, are alike suspicious. He knows that I am in favor with the governor; and, by the way, my dear Smallridge, (the name Bolton had assumed,) this same Governor is himself not one of too honest." Smallridge, who had a strong desire to become a favorite with the Governor, thought himself now in a fair way of becoming so, by drawing unguarded expressions from Norman, and reporting them to the great man at the fort: and as each had the same object in view, the representative of his Britannic majesty was painted as black as depravity could make him.

Each chuckled at his success, and spent the evening most joyously at a card table in a small grog shop. Both these sons of Pluto, were too cold in their nature to indulge in inebriety; and both had, therefore, one property—virtue it could not be called—to save them from total degradation. Each cheated the other; each pretended to have drank hard; and each went to bed sober, with the laudable expectation of ruining the other next day.

In these marches and counter marches Norman had the advantage of his opponent. Norman had made his way to Natchez from Pennsylvania before Smallridge, and had hinted his suspicions to the British commander, that in his opinion, Smallridge was a spy, sent from New Orleans. Col. ——— was about as vain and shallow as any servant of his majesty, George the Third, who ever wore buff and scarlet, aware that he also suspected Smallridge, and desired Norman to have an eye on him. "That I will," said the spy, "and your Excellency shall know the result." The term Excellency, to the petty commander of a post, went down most sweetly, and the two friends were delighted with each other.

On the morning after the conversation on the common, Smallridge was up at day break.—"This day," said he to himself, "I'll teach that scoundrel Norman a lesson;" but his soliloquy was interrupted by a rap at his door. "Walk in," said Smallridge, and in walked Sergeant Dennis M'Glathery. "Good morning to your honor," said the Sergeant. "Good morning Sergeant," replied Smallridge, who did not, however, half like the sinister look of his visitor.

"Here is a bit of paper for your honor," continued the Sergeant, handing a billet to Smallridge, bowed and retired. This very laconic and unwelcome billet contained the following words:—

"Samuel Smallridge must be at Fort Rosalie at 10 this morning; fail not, or worse may happen. COL. ———."

When this invitation was read, Smallridge sunk down on the bed side, and felt, just as every reader will, no doubt, wish him to feel. He was soon, however, disturbed in his reveries, as in burst Norman with a face of terror. "Good heavens, my dear friend," said Norman, "you have not one moment to lose. I have this instant learned that you are summoned to the Fort, where, if you enter, you will be sent to Pensacola to a certainty."

"What am I to do?" said the terrified Smallridge. "You have some concealed enemy at this place," replied Norman, who, for once, told the truth, "but I think I can secure your retreat; just make me a short bill of sale of your effects, take your ready money; I have a large canoe lying below this, near St. Catharine creek, and I know a man upon whom I can depend, who will conduct you safe; get into the canoe and make your way down the Mississippi to Louisiana, and your goods shall be sent after you." To this generous and honest proposal there was no refusal, and if there had been any hesitancy on the part of Smallridge, Sergeant M'Glathery would have given him decision as this messenger again made his appearance, and bowing, presented another billet.

"Mr. Smallridge will please bring his papers to the Fort. COL. ———."

"My friend and myself will both be at the Fort at 10," said Norman to the retiring Sergeant. All was promptness now with the two friends; a bill of sale of effects was made out, and the conscience-pursued Smallridge was soon lost to the people, in and near the Fort, attended by a single man, and winding along a path amongst cane, in one of the most intricate forests on the face of the earth. The only prudent act, and that was done from mere habit, was to secure his rifle and ammunition, with some few hard dollars. The canoe was found, and paddled to effect. His gun secured him food, and in a few days he was amongst a people, not one in ten of whom he could understand, or from whom he could ask a drink of water.

When so far down the great river as to cease dread of pursuit, his scattered senses began to return; "I believe, in my soul," ruminated he, "that I have been over-reached and frightened out of my property by that double-faced villain. The more he reflected the more he became convinced that such was the fact, and, therefore, that restitution was hopeless. It was there also, while floating on the vast stream, amid a solitude which must have been experienced to be at all felt, that Alice Letchgrove and her father seemed before him; but the mighty current bore him onward, and in a few more days he found himself at New Orleans. In his conjectures respecting the manœuvres of Norman, Smallridge was correct. The whole being a plan formed by that arch rogue and Sergeant M'Glathery, and of which the British Colonel was as utterly ignorant as he was of military discipline.

A new field of adventure opened in New Orleans the next day after his arrival; one of the very few boats which then came down the Mississippi reached that city. It would have been singular, if he had been even in London, that Bolton, alias Smallridge, would have failed to find out, and in some way or other, unite himself to the most finished rogue amongst the people; no wonder, therefore, that in so small a city as was then New Orleans, that he soon made acquaintance with Richard Tomlinson.—Each being amongst the few who spoke English naturally brought them together, and the place of Norman was soon supplied.

"Mr. Smallridge," demanded Tomlinson about a week after their acquaintance, "do you understand the composition of gun-powder?"—By a curious coincidence Bolton did perfectly understand, both the composition, and making of powder, and replied, "I do understand making gun-powder."

"Most fortunate," rejoined Tomlinson; "if you will join me and take my advice, we can make our fortunes." "If I do understand this manufacture," rejoined Smallridge, "of what consequence is my knowledge here?—salt petre would cost more than gun-powder, when made."

Giving a most significant twist of his nose, Tomlinson gave his friend a punch in the side, and continued, "Upon my word, I thought you had more sense than I am afraid you possess.—Your honesty I know you lost in the wilderness with the rest of your baggage, but your brains I expected were safe." "Friend Tomlinson," replied Smallridge, "in respect to brains, you may have the advantage; in scruples of conscience it is probable neither has much to boast of over the other; and if I could dry this mud under our feet and sell it as gun-powder for its weight in gold-dust, I would do so, and if you could again cheat me out of my gains there is no doubt you would, and laugh in my face when done."

"Then we know each other," said Tomlinson, "and may be of mutual service; we can buy some good powder for specimens, and as to salt petre, we need it not; as with your skill we can mix up real powder with coal dust, so as to merely preserve the flash."

"Faith," I am thinking," said Smallridge, "that when I set up a mill for powder making, I need not go far for a journeyman." A very hearty laugh followed this witty sally, and when that mirth was something abated, a partnership was formed, and to work they went. A house was hired, some good powder purchased, and in about a month our two merchants were prepared for a trading voyage up the Louisiana rivers. To complete the venture, a goodly supply of coarse clothes, Ratsha, or *Taffy*, as called in Louisiana, and some worthless guns cleaned up these were stowed in a river barge, and all was ready.

"Where shall we try our fortune first?" demanded Smallridge; "Why, up the Arkansaw, I think the best chance," replied his compeer.—That route being agreed upon they proceeded to the Arkansaw, and in about eight months narrowly escaped back to New Orleans with a heavy load of excellent Beaver and Otter skins. The quality of their powder had been only discovered a few days before their departure, and then by distant hunters. Some murmurs and ill looks of a Quapaw chief gave the hint, and they hasted their departure.

M. de Montville, a worthy merchant of New Orleans, purchased their peltry and fur, after having it well examined, and paid the proceeds in ready hard Spanish dollars.

Thus proceeded two men who deserved death from every settlement or tribe they dealt with, until their fortunes were made, characters known and detested, and persons unsafe, over the whole region of lower Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.

On their last outset from New Orleans, Smallridge observed to Tomlinson, "By ——, if we cannot be honest let us be wise, and quit this business; we shall sooner or later be knocked in the head or roasted." "Wise! wise!" slowly breathed out Tomlinson, "so I am wise, and so are you under my direction. Was it not me who devised the plan of cutting buffaloe skins into beaver skins, and putting first one real beaver, and then one buffaloe, and deceiving that sharp-eyed, cunning Montville? Why, you sparrow, I have a plan in my head which will double our money. We will now proceed to the upper Mississippi, purchase real beaver, go to Detroit and sell it; return to the Mississippi, and manufacture buffaloe-beaver;* take that again to Detroit, Montreal or Quebec, sell it, and then be wise in your meaning of wisdom."

Such a magnificent scheme of villany was too brilliant for the prudence of Smallridge, who at once gave into the plan with all his heart. Their danger was great in proceeding up the Mississippi to St. Louis, from the irritated Indians below, but again their *conductor* carried them safe, and they reached the country of the Ouisconsin.

Good cloth, good gunpowder, and hard money, secured the confidence of the Indians, and with the enormous per centage on their goods, very profitable purchases were made. On their arrival at Detroit, their peltry and furs were so well chosen that they commanded the highest price.

Only, in their opinion, the least beneficial part of their great design was executed; they now proceeded to carry the latter part into execution. The old trade of procuring cheap powder was not forgotten. But it is tedious to recount what has been already told; suffice it to say, that our two traders were once more on the waters of the Mississippi, with a cargo selected to *sell*. Their business went on as usual at *first*, but they were detected and ruined by a cause they could not suspect. The Indians of North America are shrewd and yet cautious. When they see a white trader scrupulously honest, they invariably suspect of him of acting a part; and if he should return he may expect to be narrowly watched. By a repetition of strict honesty their confidence may be secured; but dreadful is their vengeance if deceived, and the deceiver in their power.

Our adventurers had returned from Detroit by the way of Chicago and the Illinois, and proceeded up the Missouri. The connexion between the tribes made their previous fair dealing known from river to river. A Chief with whom they had transacted some dealings on the Lemoine river, during their previous voyage, was on a mission to the Sioux at the epoch of their excursion up the Missouri. This Chief had been several times down the St. Lawrence, and was well acquainted with even the components of gunpowder, and was appealed to for the quality of what he had himself bought the year before.

"It was good, it was excellent," said the umpire, "and this is good also," rubbing the specimen on his hand. "But is this good," said a young hunter in an angry tone. "I have been out to-day, and cannot kill deer. I shoot at a tree and see my bullet fall not half way."

The Chief took some of the powder from the horn, shook his head as he examined it, and in the deliberate manner of the Indian, by giving his opinion pronounced sentence of ruin and death on the now trembling culprits. "Good for nothing—coal, coal dust."

With the rapidity of lightning all was fury.—The traders were seized, and also their barge and lodge. Tomlinson had some native courage, and attempting defence, very happily for him received a blow on the temple with the pipe of a tomahawk, and fell dead. Smallridge, always a coward, submitted; and in vain attempted to soften the exasperated, or rather the infuriated Indians. With multiplied blows, he was dragged to the council lodge, tried in their manner, and condemned to be tortured to death.

The Chief, who had perhaps unintentionally brought on the catastrophe, was proceeding to meet Pied de Renard, who, on his part, had sent his brother to meet his friend. Seeing the result, the brother of de Renard hasted back with all speed, and the consequence we have seen.

Leonard M'Kim no sooner found who it was they had saved than he made the fact known to his friend. De Renard had long known the cause of the elopement of M'Kim from his country, and now finding that cause in both their power, after a pause, looking Leonard in the face, observed, "We cannot hesitate, let him go. He shall not, cannot, remain here." Next morning Pied de Renard, with Leonard and three or four warriors, who could not understand English, conducted Smallridge some distance down the Missouri, gave him a gun, ammunition, a canoe and some provisions, ordering him never again to appear in their country.

Hitherto Leonard, with the acquired colour and dress of the Indian, had not spoken to Bolton in English; but, before parting, he took him apart with de Renard, and fixing his stern glance upon him, observed, "You have told my friend that your name is Smallridge; you are James Bolton—do you know me?" Astonished beyond measure, Bolton faultered and denied his name. "Deny yourself not, wretched man, you do know me—yes, you know me, and must remember Alice Letchgrove. My blood is in your veins, and if it was not, you are in our power; you have received the surety of peace, and shall, as far as we are your judges, depart in peace. You murdered *my wife*—she was never yours in the sight of Heaven—ruined my family, and drove me an outcast. I am now in peace and safety, and have all the revenge I shall ever claim or accept. Depart."

Pronouncing the order to DEPART, the two friends turned round, and saw Bolton no more until in the storm of Fort St. Louis. By a perverse depravity of heart, which eschewed the truth, when Thomas M'Kim accidentally met without recognising Bolton, but finding he had extensively travelled the interior regions of North America, very naturally asked for his brother. A very few moments' conversation discovered to Bolton that he was now beside his own cousin, and the information he gave and its consequences, we have seen. Thomas M'Kim being a mere boy when Bolton departed, accounts for his not knowing him at their meeting.

Subdued by the advice of his brother, Thomas M'Kim visited the dying trader.—"He is my cousin, God forgive him;" and saw him restored to that earth he had so often insulted.

* Many readers may doubt the practicability of this counterfeit, but it has been successfully performed; and as late as 1815, one of the most intelligent and respectable merchants in ——— was deceived and defrauded in that manner, by a knave, who unfortunately escaped.

Evening Post.

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AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The 21st biennial stated meeting of "the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery," &c., will be held at Washington City, on the 2d Tuesday [Third day] of *December*, [12th mo.] next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All the Abolition, Manumission, Anti-Slavery, and Free Produce Societies of the Union, are entitled to a representation, and are invited to participate. On behalf of the Convention,

EDWIN P. ATLEE, *Sec'ry.*

Philadelphia, 10th mo. (October) 1829.

N. B. Printers of newspapers favorable to the cause of freedom, are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions. oct. 31—2t

APPOINTMENT BY THE MAYOR.

JOHN WILSON to be High Constable, in the place of William H. Blakney, resigned.

We have received the prospectus of a series of works on various subjects, the publication of which is about to be commenced at Boston. The first is to consist in five volumes of "Antediluvian Antiquities, translated by an American Traveller *in the East*," to contain general views of the theology, history, literature, &c. of "the world before the flood." The first volume is to appear within a few days. A beautiful duodecimo is promised; and, should this succeed, those that follow "will be adorned with superb engravings, illustrative of the sublime and beautiful in Edenian and other Antediluvian scenery."

This work is to be succeeded by five volumes of "Vicissitudes of Life; by an Old Soldier of Washington, and a Student and Wanderer of the last fifty years." These, it is announced, will contain concise notices of all the eminent Statesmen, Warriors and Authors of the United States.

The author desires to preserve a strict incognito. He says that the publication of his name "will suppress every volume but the first of the series; and requests the silence of ten or twelve literary ladies and gentlemen, who may believe that they know him."

Orders for the "Antediluvian Antiquities," we understand, will be received at No. 108 Chesnut street.—*Chron.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 87 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, of whom 44 were of adults and 43 children, 22 under one year of age—18 from the alms house and 10 people of colour are included in the above.

The deaths in New-York, during the past week, are 89; viz. 28 men, 16 women, 26 boys and 19 girls—of whom 37 were under five years of age.

The Interments in Baltimore last week, were 33; males 19, females 20—of whom 18 were under five years of age.

The consecration of the Temple of the 2d New Jerusalem church of Philadelphia, took place on last Lord's day morning. The Rev. M. B. Roche officiated, assisted by the Rev. M. Hargrove of Baltimore, Mr. Carl of this city, and Mr. Worrel of Frankford. Such was the interest excited, that the Temple was crowded long before the time appointed.

This is the season in which gentlemen, desirous of serving their country, are busy in mustering their claims. A magistrate of the county, we are told, applies to the Governor for promotion, on the ground that, within the last five years, he has three times given judgment for Defendant.

On the 25th inst. the cells of the new Penitentiary received their first tenant—a black man, sentenced, in Delaware county, to imprisonment for two years, for burglary.

The citizens of Pottsville have had a meeting for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature to pass a *law providing for the appointment of* a Flour Inspector for that borough. They have also had a meeting and agreed upon a Memorial to the Post Master General, praying him to establish a *Daily* Mail between that borough and this city.

The ship Superb, at this port from Havre, has brought two cases, measuring 140 cubic feet, and containing two large mirrors for the President's house.

A GOLDEN BANK.—A writer in the Raleigh Register proposes that the State should establish a Bank founded "entirely upon the production of its own soil, viz: the Gold Mines."—The same writer suggests that the next Legislature should prohibit the further entry of vacant lands within the gold region; and if she still possess any lands there, that they be sold out in small lots.

Clara Fisher performed Letitia Hardy and Little Pickle at Norfolk last Monday night to a delighted and overflowing audience.

William S. Archer, at present a Representative in Congress, has been nominated as the successor of Governor Giles to the Gubernatorial Chair of Virginia.

The Bath Journal states, that a woman 107 years old, recently walked 12 miles to that city to see her child, who is upwards of 80. The old lady also walked about to view the improvements of the city.

It is stated in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Advertiser, that the provision and vegetable market is now double in price to what it was two years ago. This will not be comfortable to those who resort there for cheap living.

A Boston paper states that a committee is now on the route between that place and Brattleborough, Vermont, with the view of completing a survey and obtaining such other information as may enable them and the community to decide on the expediency of a Rail-road from Boston to Brattleborough.

In Ohio, Henry Wait has been fined $30 for kissing a young lady per force. Could not Henry wait for her consent?

In repairing a mill in Halifax county, N. C. a large stone was removed and found to contain considerable gold. Many persons immediately searched for gold at the place whence the rock was originally taken, and some met with success.

A black man, who had lived eight years in this state, was arrested within a few days as a runaway slave. His wife, by whom he had several children, understanding that the marriage was void for want of the master's consent, procured his arrest on a charge of bastardy. Two other women lodged similar charges against him; and the question now lies, we understand, between the overseers of the poor, and the southern claimant.

West's celebrated painting of Christ Rejected, has arrived at New York from London in the packet ship Cambria. During its exhibition in the latter city, it is said that 240,000 persons visited it.

The Virginia Advocate says, that at the Term of the Circuit Court, held in Albemarle County, of the present month, not a single presentment was made by the Grand Jury, nor was a single criminal prosecution to be found on the docket.

A young man in Boston, last week, while occupied in painting the outside of a house, fell from a plank projecting from the second story window, and struck the pickets of an iron railing, which entered his body, and broke three ribs.

It was said of a fop, that neither the flow of his curls or his conversation was natural—both had been committed to *paper*.

Mr Carter, the late accomplished editor of the New York Statesman, has been compelled to seek, a second time, in the south of Europe, a restoration to a degree of health denied by the rigid climate of his native country.

The Boston Traveller states that on Tuesday a mouse was put into a glass case among a number of live rattlesnakes at the New England Museum, which being perceived by a cat, she bolted through the glass, seized the little victim, and bore it off—the serpents paying no regard to the intruders.

Mr. Wolf's majority in thirty six counties is 25,497; Ritner's vote, in these being 42,513.

A sale of public lands commenced at Vandalia, Illinois, on the 5th instant. By the 10th, at noon, 75 half-quarter sections, chiefly in Tazewell county, had been sold for $7,738.

In the garden of Harvey Clap, Esq. Walpole, Mass. were raised this season, a *turnip* beet weighing 10 1-2 lbs. and measuring 25 inches round; and a radish 10 inches round, stalk 2 1-2 feet high.

The Wheeling Compiler of the 21st instant says—The Ohio River is five feet above low water mark. There have been fourteen steam boat arrivals, and fifteen departures during the last week.

The Greenfield Gazette relates that Ephraim Tyler, Esq. and another person, on the night of the 26th ult. captured at Wilmington, Vt. a male and a female wolf, the one black, the other grey. They were so submissive that they allowed themselves to be taken up and carried home by Mr. T. and his companion, in their arms, to the astonishment of the neighbours. It is thought they have killed about 100 sheep in Wilmington this season. Mr. T. lost about 50 sheep and lambs.

Four gentlemen of colour met, about nine yesterday morning, in the centre of Washington Square. "What's the little news to-day?" says the first. "*Most any thing*"—replied the second. "They tell me the *Jar* has made peace without taking Stamboul," remarked the third; which drew from the fourth the ejaculation—"Alas, o Nick! o, Nick-alas!"

HYBERBOLE.—A Vermont horse jockey boasting the other day of the speed of his horse, gravely asserted that he could trot seventeen miles an hour. "Seventeen miles an hour!" says a by-stander, "I guess that's a thumper."—"My dear fellow," replied he of the Green Mountain, "17 miles is no great for the creature now; for when he was but two years old, the lightning killed the old mare, and chased the colt all round the pasture, without getting within ten rods of him."

A woman belonging to New Ipswich, N. H. has been committed to jail in Amherst, charged with killing her child, 6 months old by neglect, and beating. Her husband has been arrested as an accessary.

A STRAY PIG.—James Pig, of Nashville, advertises his wife as an absentee from his bed and board.

The Washington (N. C.) Freeman's Echo states, that on the 30th ultimo, John Silverthorn, Esq. the Senator elect from Hyde county, his cousin, Mr. Joshua Silverthorn, and a negro man were struck by lightning at a brick yard on Pascue's creek, in said county, and immediately expired.

The cravat owes its name and invention to the Germans, and was first adopted by a regiment of Croats in the 1636. Croat, being pronounced *Cro-at*, was easily corrupted into *cravat*.

At the October term of the Alleghany county (Md.) court, a verdict for two hundred and fifty dollars was given against J. M. Buchanan, editor of the Cumberland Advocate, for a libel on the private and official character of the Rev. N. B. Little.

Two Dollar Notes of the Bank of Baltimore, altered to fifty, are in circulation. The only possible difference to be discovered between the altered and the genuine fifty dollar note is the bad figures and filling up of the former, and the want of the words "Fifty Dollars" in small white letters on a black ground in the upper margin on each side of the vignette—the genuine notes having this distinctive mark, the altered note being without it.

The Montreal Tow Boat Company have determined to build another steamboat of the largest size, to be propelled by two engines, at seventy-five horse power each. The engines will cost $24,000. The Montreal Gazette says that "the affairs of this Company have improved in an almost unexampled degree: shares, which only last year were sold at $60, are now held at $120."

The arrival of Washington Irving, at Southampton, is announced in the London morning Chronicle of the 22d Sept., and of Mr. M'Lane, in London, in the Times.

CHURCH OF OHIO.—Robert Bates, Esq. of Ridley House, Northumberland, has presented £100 to the Rev. G. M. Wert for the promotion of the Episcopal establishment at Ohio, accompanied by a promise of a subscription to the same amount for nine succeeding years.

Alexander Wurts, Esquire, was chosen, on Tuesday, Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

Mr. John McMakin, in his garden at Trenton, has raised, from a single seed, five winter squashes, weighing altogether 113 pounds. This, we are informed, beats all that has been done in this line.

A lady in New York, whose mind is somewhat disordered, remarked a few days ago that she might as well die as live, and instantly threw herself out of a three story window. She was, however, so little injured, that she is now entirely recovered.

On Saturday last a child of Mr. Robert Ayres, living near Newton, N. J. was crushed to death by an apple wheel passing over it; the child had accidentally fallen into the curb while the wheel was in motion.

By a paragraph from the Upper Canada Welland Canal Advertiser, we observe that the water has been let into that great work, and that in a few days we shall hear of the passage of lake vessels from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

A few days since I left Philadelphia in the Steamboat from Arch street Wharf, at 20 minutes before 7 o'clock, arrived at the Canal before 11, and passed through it for 12 miles, nearly to the entrance to Back Creek, where we met the other Canal Boat, with the passengers from Baltimore, and I returned by her to Delaware River, having travelled, computing each way, 24 miles on the Canal in about four hours, and arrived in Philadelphia at 7 o'clock same evening.—Upwards of 60 passengers each way. Whole distance 115 miles. It should be more generally known that this important work is now navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet water, thus opening a communication between the two cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the extensive shores of the Delaware and Chesapeake, and the adjacent waters.

THE CANAL LABORERS.—We learn that the laborers who recently arrived in this city from England, and who had entered into indentures to serve the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for four months, for the expenses of their passage, were brought up on Thursday last before Judge Cranch, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. These men had positively refused to comply with their engagements upon their arrival in this country, on the ground, as we learn, that they could not make themselves slaves, and were under no obligation to serve the company, and had therefore been imprisoned. These new fangled notions of American liberty were, however, wholly subverted by the decision of Judge Cranch, who has remanded them to prison, there to remain till they consent to comply with their solemn engagements, and thus discharge the debt which they have voluntarily contracted. —*Washington City Chronicle.*

Extraordinary Production.—We were last week presented with a Mammoth Cornstalk, which exceeds all we have ever heard of. It was raised upon the farm of Mr. George Doch, in Forks township, and attained the astonishing height of seventeen feet, and measuring round the but-end six inches! It was raised from a single grain, found among some coffee about a year since.—*Easton Argus.*

New-York, Oct. 24.—Yesterday afternoon a sharper called at the house of a gentleman in White street, whose business lies in South street, and informed his wife, that her husband had so far soiled his coat with paint, that it was not fit to be worn home, and had sent him for another. She accordingly handed him one, with which he departed, and has not since been heard of. He was apparently about twenty-five years of age, sandy complexion, dressed in a tight bodied brown coat, rusty black pantaloons, light colored vest, new shoes, white stockings, and dark drab hat. He spoke like a foreigner. The coat he obtained is a blue one, with gilt buttons, about half worn, and was wrapped in a bandanna hdkf. marked J. R. O.

Miss Paulina Snyder, who was exhibited as a curiosity on Monday last, justly affords a rare and "new attraction for the humane and charitable." This unfortunate girl was born near Maysville, Ky. Came last from Ohio, and is about 19 years old. She has no arms or hands, and but one lower limb of perfect shape, the other having the foot joined in the knee—yet with her toes, of which she has but four on each foot, she will knit and sew, and handle a pair of scissors, with perfect ease! She is expected to be at Fort Plain and Canajoharie to-day and to-morrow, at Schenectady in the last part of the week, and at the Albany museum next week.—*Lit. Falls, N. Y. Friend.*

A gentleman who arrived at Boston in the ship Dover from Liverpool, has been absent from Boston but a hundred days. In that period, besides making the two passages across the Atlantic, he spent sixteen days in England—crossed over to Havre and thence to Paris, where he spent some days—visited Brussels, Antwerp, Utrecht and Amsterdam, and passed some days in visiting the grand canal from Amsterdam to the Helder. This stupendous work is 50 miles long, 120 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and has three locks, most finely constructed. It cost about five millions of dollars. The expedition in travelling, above mentioned, was not accomplished by any remarkable exertion, and it is only noticed as an illustration of the facility and expedition of the ordinary travelling in Europe.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

THE TABLE ROCK.

A correspondent of the Colonial Advocate says:—"I visited the Table Rock and examined its position, particularly the part intended to have been blasted off. An English gentleman of rank who had actually measured it, gave me its height, 163 feet; from fissure or cracked place to margin, 49 1-2 feet; from perpendicular over the edge to inside of cavity below, 44 feet, leaving only 5 1-2 feet of base. It is cracked from top to bottom, and you can thrust a pole down 8 or 12 feet in several places into the crack. It is probable that the next winter's frost will act like a wedge upon this crack, and loosen the whole mass so that it will tumble into the river. Should that be the case, excellent stairs could be immediately erected close to the falling sheet of water at the edge of the Fall."

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gen. Gould, U. S. Collector of this district, has made seizures of a quantity of British Broadcloths which were passing eastward on the canal by this place, and of a quantity of Calicoes at Palmyra. These goods were introduced from Canada, near the western extremity of the canal; and there can be no doubt that large supplies have been, or are in preparation to be, smuggled in the same way.

The Buffalo Republican gazettes a rogue calling himself Charles Fitzhugh, who took lodgings in one of the public houses in that town, and told a sad story of the loss of a trunk, containing $2,800 U. S. paper, which had been put into a wrong stage. He purchased a watch with its appurtenances for $150, for which he gave his check on the Geneva Bank. On its being sent to the Bank for payment, the Cashier wrote to the holder that the man was an impostor, and had procured money in Albany on a draught for $500 drawn by him on the U. S. Branch Bank of Alabama. He had obtained letters of introduction by imposition, &c. In the mean time, Mr. Fitzhugh, who is described as a good looking man of thirty, of easy manners, had shaken the dust of Buffalo from his feet and transported himself elsewhere.

The Legislature of Vermont have instituted an investigation of the facts relating to Joseph Burnham, who was convicted of a heavy crime in 1825, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the state prison at Windsor.

"It is now pretended (says the St. Alban's Repository) that Burnham is yet alive, and residing in the city of New York, and that Judge Cotton, the Superintendant of the prison, in connexion with the friends of Burnham, secretly procured his escape, and then originated the report that Burnham was dead. This is now alleged to be the work of masons. And this is the subject at which the Legislature have gravely set themselves at work to investigate. We understand that the object of this investigation is to redeem the character of Judge Cotton from so foul an imputation."

CHESTER, *Pa. Oct.* 27, 1829.—The case of *Thomas Brooke*, who was indicted for the murder of his father, and which excited considerable interest, came on before our court last week. —The prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth, Edward Darlington, Esq. after all the witnesses were examined, was so fully satisfied that there was not a *shadow of proof* upon which to sustain the charge, that he abandoned the cause. The Hon. Isaac Darlington, President Judge, coincided with the prosecuting Attorney, that there had been no evidence adduced to sustain the indictment. The Jury without ever leaving the box, pronounced the prisoner NOT GUILTY. Thus has ended the trial, in the honorable acquittal of an individual far advanced in years, the issue of which cannot but be gratifying to his relatives and friends.

General William Brooke, the deceased, was one of those veterans who had served his country at a time when it "tried men's souls"—he was admired for his manly virtues. Few men were so generally esteemed—and none more perfectly respected. The charge, had it been sustained, would have cast a reflection upon the posterity of the son which would have taken ages to have washed out, and most sincerely do we congratulate his relatives and friends upon the happy termination of this unpleasant affair.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.—On Thursday night last the watchman discovered the doors of the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, No. 3, at the corner of Light and Conway sts. to be open. Upon examination it was ascertained that some persons had been shut up in the warehouse, and, when it was locked up, they broke open the desks, drawers, &c. in search of money, of which they found none. They burnt several books for the purpose of lighting them in their operations, and carried off the sealing stamp and a coat, which were the only articles they obtained. The inspection books were not injured.

A few days ago, in the south western section of the city, a child about eighteen months old was left alone in a kitchen, where a pot of hot water had been permitted to remain in the middle of the floor. Upon the return of the mother, she found that the little fellow had fallen into the vessel head foremost. He was so severely scalded that he survived only about twenty-four hours.

LOUISVILLE, KEN.—The Public Advertiser states, that the population of Louisville has increased near a hundred fold in the last eight years, and it is at this time increasing with greater rapidity than ever. "The improvement of the city necessarily keeps pace with the increase of its population; and the fact, that all its business is done on a sure basis, warrants the conclusion, that no serious check in its march to future greatness and importance need be apprehended. The number of mechanics is daily increasing; manufactures are taking root in the soil; and each succeeding year brings important accessions to the mercantile class in the city."

A South Carolina paper mentions that gold has been found in several places in Pendleton District in that State, though it had not yet been ascertained whether it will repay the trouble of collecting it. The example of their North Carolina neighbours who have adventured largely in the gold lottery, and have found the proportion of blanks to prizes somewhat like fifty to one, may possibly have discouraged the South Carolina people from the search. The Pendleton Messenger prudently advises the planters to adhere to the old method practised by their fathers, of making money by means of corn, cotton, and other vegetable products.

RARE SPORT.

We find in the last Natchitoches Courier the following referring to Indian amusements:—

Our town is completely deserted this morning. All classes have gone to witness the highly interesting ball-play, between the Choctaw and Pascagoula tribes of Indians, immediately out the suburbs. It is well contested so far, each party having gained one in the twelve points, and is likely to continue during the day, if no longer. In our next, we shall endeavour to give a satisfactory account of all the incidents that may happen.

Just as our paper is going to press, we learn the contest is ended, contrary to the anticipations of many, and sooner than the expectation of all, the Choctaws having obtained ten in the game; the opposite tribes yielded.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—The Barque Warren, of Thomastown, lying at Fort Jackson with a cargo of bricks, hay, powder, &c. was on Saturday morning last at half past three o'clock, discovered to be on fire. About 15 minutes afterwards she blew up and sunk, her beam upward. She now lies with the top of her foremast out of water. The crew on discovering the fire made immediately for the shore. The Grampus brought to town the mate and crew of the W. who have lost every article of clothing which was on board.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

CAPITULATION OF GEN. BARRADAS CONFIRMED.—A passenger in the Louisiana, who arrived at New Orleans on the 7th, from Vera Cruz, informs us that General Barradas came to New Orleans in the same vessel with himself, together with several of his officers, for the purpose of chartering transports to take his men from Tampico to Havana. General B. capitulated on the 12th of September, after five successive engagements, having lost nearly half his men by the combined operation of sickness and the Mexican arms.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have pleasure in stating that our correspondent 'Selim' has resumed his lyre. His article shall be published in our next.

Laurinda is received. We have not had leisure to read this communication.

The articles by 'Edwin' are not adapted to this paper. They would better suit a publication exclusively devoted to religious subjects.

"*Impromptu on a Tear*" *is a pretty trifle.*

Tremont may understand in what sense he pleases—to us it is quite immaterial.

To Prudence, shall appear.

POETICAL QUOTATIONS.

We are called upon to review a late work, by John F. Addington, printed by John Grigg, No. 9 North Fourth street, in 4 vols. octavo, entitled "Poetical Quotations." These profess to be selections from the most eminent British Poets; and contain various "moral, sublime, and humorous passages," on almost every human passion, and other contributory matter, alphabetically arranged and classed. For the accommodation of superficial readers, we pronounce this work to be highly valuable, as a compendium of all that it professes in the line of *quotation*. And we recommend it to a discerning public, in the hope that it will meet with due encouragement. We think the method of arrangement contributes much to its usefulness as a literary *desideratum*, and will be found one of the *most complete* selections of excellent poetry now extant.

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, of this city, are now publishing a splendid work, under the title of "Encyclopedia Americana," based upon a highly popular German work, called "Conversations Lexicon." The work is to consist of twelve volumes, the articles alphabetically arranged. The first volume has been published; it contains all the letter A, and about one-third of B. From this volume we are enabled to judge of the merits of the whole work, the design of the authors, and their full capabilities to effect the great and valuable purposes they have proposed. Encyclopedias are by no means uncommon works—but those extant are so voluminous as to be, from cost, quite above the abilities of by far the largest class of our citizens; and those who can afford to spend one or two hundred dollars upon an Encyclopedia, have probably all the information which it contains, in separate, independent treatises, so that the cumbersome and unwieldy work is only a duplicate of a number of convenient and well arranged works already in the library.

The "Encyclopedia Americana" is published in an octave form, and in consequently of convenient size for reference; and the articles, though many of them were prepared in Europe, have all been adapted to the American readers by the American editors; and the Biography of American Citizens, has been written by some of the best writers of our country. We might instance the Biography of the Adams's and "Joel Barlow." We therefore do most cordially recommend the work to our readers as one of

much, of uncommon merit, and as being especially useful to those who cannot have access to large libraries. The fact of the volumes being published successively, will diminish the difficulty with some in procuring the work; and none, we believe, will think the expenditure extravagant that procures such a publication as the "Encyclopedia Americana."

We have before us a small book, entitled, "The North American Arithmetic, part the first, containing elementary lessons, by Frederick Emerson, Principal of the Department of Writing and Arithmetic, Boylston school, Boston," and for sale at No. 36 North Fifth street. We have given the whole title—the author's name and profession, by way of preface to our remarks. We have looked through the book, and confess that it is handsomely got up, neatly printed, copiously illustrated, and in a convenient form, as an elementary work for very, very young children. But with due deference to the author, for what we conceive a work of supererogation, we had some difficulty to descend into the minutiæ of the plan. It is, in our opinion, better calculated for the nursery than the school, and may, perhaps, subserve in private families, if the minor members can read; if they cannot, it is useless. And we are constrained to add if they can, it is unnecessary! The method of adding and multiplying by sensible figures is a retrograde movement, and can never supersede the "Multiplication Table," which, when once committed to memory, presents its combinations *instanter*, and renders all laboured demonstrations useless.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By advices received in this city on Saturday morning last, we were apprized that Peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey.—Conceiving this intelligence of interest to our country friends, we had the press stopped, and a brief Postscript inserted announcing the fact. On Monday the accounts were confirmed, but later arrivals have given reason to doubt their correctness. In another column will be found considerable extracts on this subject, and we make this notice with a view of directing attention to them.

MRS. ROYALL.

This lady is now on a visit to Philadelphia. We had the pleasure of a brief interview with her on Thursday, and certainly her recent vexatious troubles in Washington, have, in no degree, disturbed the usual serenity of her temper. Her conduct was distinguished by the same affability, frankness and good-humour, which we formerly took occasion to notice, and she was pleased to express a high regard for ourselves in the most handsome terms. Some of our friends, however, were not so fortunate, having unintentionally given her what she imagined good cause of offence, and for this she bestowed upon them a dignified reprimand.

Mrs. Royall has not been idle during her stay in Washington. She devoted her time closely and faithfully to an investigation of all the political concerns of the nation, and truly she has acquired a fund of knowledge which will enable her to enlighten the public on some subjects in which they are deeply interested. To ourselves she was kind enough to communicate certain secrets, the possession of which has elevated us more, in our own opinion, than any thing which has ever happened to us in our editorial career. So much, indeed, have we been uplifted on this subject, that we have serious thoughts of departing from the neutrality we have hitherto preserved, and entering at once into the arena of political warfare.

Added to the attention Mrs. Royall has given to governmental proceedings, she has been industriously employed in preparing her second volume of 'Pennsylvania' for the press, and this she has now given to the public. We have not had time to examine the work, but the passages she read to us are characterized by the same spicery which has given her such a favourable standing with the public.

The book is for sale by Mr. *J. Grigg*, No. 9 North Fourth street, by Mr. Laval, 118 Chesnut street, and at the other principal bookstores in this city.

Extract of a letter from a Postmaster in South Caroline to the Editor, dated Oct. 12th 1829.—"Most of the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston papers, which are taken out of this office, come very irregularly—yours, however, I can state comes more regularly than any other paper from the north.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Chesnut-street Theatre opened on Monday, with a powerful company. The various departments are extremely well filled.

Mr. Cooper has a brief engagement at this Theatre.

At Arch street, the famous Forioso's are carrying all before them. Their performances are really astonishing.

Signor Cubano, 'the little Devil,' as the bills call him, is doing wonders at Walnut-street. He, and the family above named, are likely to eclipse all former rope-dancers.

From the Daily Chronicle.

I send you for publication, a correct list of the forty-four Fire Companies in the City and adjoining districts. Twenty-eight Companies are located in the city and limits, all of them, with the exception of one Engine and three Hose Companies, are Members of the Fire Association. Two Companies in Frankford are also Members of the Association, making forty-two Companies at present composing that flourishing Institution. A. B.

Amounts appropriated by the City Councils, to the Fire Companies, Sept. 1829.

Engine Companies.		*Hose Companies.*	
Assistance,	$112	America,	$ 57
Columbia,	173	Columbia,	201
Delaware,	173	Diligent,	57
Diligent,	317	Fame,	201
Goodwill,	137	Good Intent,	201
Hand-in-Hand,	137	Hope,	201
Harmony,	164	Neptune,	201
Hibernia,	160	Perseverance,	201
Hope,	160	Philadelphia,	127
Pennsylvania,	227	Phœnix,	237
Philadelphia,	227	Resolution,	201
Reliance,	173	Southwark,	201
Resolution,	155	Washington,	201
Vigilant,	173		$2537
Washington,	155		2623
	$2623		$5000

Amounts appropriated by the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, to the Hose and Engine Companies in the District, October, 1829.

Northern Liberty Engine,		$215
United States	do	195
Humane	do	175
Federal	do	155
Friendship	do	215
Northern Liberty Hose,		215
United States	do	215
Humane	do	215
		$1,600

A Radish, weighing 22 2-4 pounds and measuring 34 1-2 inches in circumference, and 24 in length, was raised on the farm of Mr. Godfrey Greenawalt, near Chambersburg, Pa. It is hollow in the centre! BEAT THIS.

Statistical View of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the Minutes of the several Annual Conferences, for 1829, just published, it appears there are in the

Conferences	Whites.	Coloured.	Indians	Total.
Canada, [1829]	5 764	10	915	6,689
Pittsburg,	23,583	176		23,759
Ohio,	32,700	193	208	33,101
Missouri,	3,257	350		3,607
Illinois,	18,724	116		18,840
Kentucky,	23,888	3,684		27,570
Holstein,	17,952	2,012		19,960
Tennessee,	17,470	2,499	708	20,677
Mississippi,	10,948	3,579	400	14,924
South Carolina,	35,708	21,276	24	60,008
Virginia,	28,394	9,756		38,140
Baltimore,	28,644	10,302		38,946
Philadelphia,	34,819	8,109		42,978
New York,	32,789	371		33,130
New England,	20,557	220		20,557
Genesee,	63,532	30	1	63,562
Oneida,	19,246	74		19,320
Maine,	9,939	3		9,942
Total	382,670	62,814	2,830	447,743
Corrected total of last year, (see Methodist Magazine, Dec. 1828.)				418,438
Increase this year,				29,305

The number of travelling preachers is 1,697, superannuated 120—total 1,817. Last year the total was 1,642, making the increase since last year, 175.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From all the accounts, it is clear that at the supposed date of the truce, General Roth having occupied Rodosto, and sent a division further to the right to take possession of Enos, the Russians were therefore established on the coast of the Gulf of Enos, communicating with the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, and on that of the sea of Marmora, within fifty miles of Constantinople; whilst, in the Black Sea, Admiral Greig had taken Inoada, the last port of any importance before approaching the entrance of the Bosphorus. At the time, therefore, that the march of the Russians was arrested by the armistice, the advance against Constantinople was taking place at once upon three lines—one under General Diebitsch, in person, on the straight road from Adrianople; another under General Roth, from Rodosto, along the sea of Marmora, probably joined by the fleet of Admiral Ricord; and the third under Admiral Greig, along the coast of the Black Sea, and down the Bosphorus.

ADRIANOPLE, 9th Sept.—The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon the declaration of the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they required new instructions before acceding to one of the points in discussion. The Russian general granted them ten days' delay, declaring, however, that peace *must* be signed on the 14th Sept. at the latest. The difficulty is supposed to relate to the pecuniary indemnity fixed at twenty-five million silver roubles—about twenty million dollars. Anapa, Poli and Akhabrick, are to be ceded by Turkey; nothing will be regained of them in Europe. While waiting the definite signature of the treaty, Count Diebitsch continues operations. The army is ready to march, if, on the day fixed, the Sultan shall not have decided. Immense magazines are preparing at Adrianople for the Russians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5th Sept.—Notwithstanding the proximity of the Russians, whose advance posts are at Czurly, about fifteen miles from Constantinople, the most perfect tranquillity prevails in the Capitol. The inhabitants are animated by the pleasing hope that in a few days peace will be signed at Adrianople. The exchange of couriers between the Russian head-quarters and the Capitol is continued; as to the conditions regained by Russia, they are known only to the Porte, and it conceals those from the foreign ambassadors. In short, since late events, the Porte evinces much distrust of the other powers, while it manifests less reluctance towards Russia. "Russia," says the Turks, "treat us with rigor—but at least with loyalty."

Hostilities will, we are assured, be suspended until the ratification of the treaty. Meanwhile they are working actively upon the fortifications of Eyoub under the direction of an English Engineer. The Sultan does not leave his camp at *Ramis-Tschiftlick*. Their faithful Mussulmans are exhorted not to lay aside their arms, in order, as well to repress disorder, as, in the last extremity, to defend the Capital. This precaution, and the appearance of the Russian troops at Karabruroun on the Black Sea, and at Czurly on the Adrianople road; that is, at 10 leagues from Constantinople at the first point, and 20 leagues at the other—seem to indicate, distinctly, the purpose of General Diebitsch to push his operations, until peace is actually concluded.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

WARSAW, Sept. 14.—According to accounts from Moscow, deserving of credit, the corps of Gen. Paskewitsch Eriwanski have entered Trebizond.—*Gazette of Berlin.*

Extract of a private letter from Marseilles:—"A traveller just arrived here from Ancona, states, that he learned there of a cabinet courier that General Diebitsch had still his head quarters at Adrianople, but was sending from thence troops in all directions to within twelve or fifteen leagues of the capital, and that the Russians cut off all communications, without even suffering couriers to pass, which obliged them to take circuitous roads. This traveller concludes from what he heard, that the object of General Diebitsch is to prevent intelligence arriving promptly in Europe, in order that he may not be thwarted in his projects by diplomatic intervention."

According to an Odessa date of September 2d, Sumakoff, on the Balkan ridge, had fallen into the hands of the Russians, the Bulgarians having themselves acted as guides to the Russians, and the Turks having taken to flight, as soon as they perceived the troops of the latter. The same article says it is asserted, that, ten wersts from the sea, (the Adriatic) near the Balkan mountains, the roads are excellent; between Krajora and Bucharest they are bad enough; that all which has been said admit the Balkans is only a mystification; and that it is marvellous how it should have been kept up so long.

The Antwerp Gazette states that a mercantile house in that city has received the following intelligence of the 30th August from Constantinople:—

"The Russian army, which keeps along the sea coast and marches upon the capital, is preceded by parties of Cossacks, who frequently go forward to great distances. On the 27th they ventured to within a few leagues of Constantinople, and created great alarm in that capital. The Asiatic troops who seek nothing but plunder, immediately commenced excesses in different quarters, and undoubtedly intended to take vengeance on the Franks, whose Bazaars they covet; but the Sultan happily succeeded in restraining them. A great part of these miscreants were sent off the next day for the army, and the Grand Seignor himself marched at their head with other troops, leaving his capital to the protection of the Prophet and the English, who had just landed some forces for the protection of Pera and the foreigners who are there."

The Berlin State Gazette has the following, dated Warsaw, September 14:—

According to intelligence from Moscow, on which we think reliance may be placed, General Paskewitsch's corps has entered Trebisond. We learn also that General Diebitsch's corps is marching with all possible rapidity on Constantinople."

A letter from Trieste, of the 9th of Sept. says—"A ship which has arrived in 24 hours from Ancona, has this moment brought us word that two steam-boats, one from Zante and the other from Corfu, have spread a report at Ancona that the United squadrons of England and France have occupied the castles of the Dardanelles, and have cast anchor in the Hellespont with the consent of the Turkish government, and without having been opposed by the Russians."—*Augsburg Gaz. Sept. 16.*

"*Frontiers of Turkey, Aug. 27.*—The unfortunate inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus are dreadfully harassed by the Turks, who rob and murder, and commit all kinds of cruelties: the inhabitants of Janina and Zeitouni, in particular, suffer severely. The Christians fly into the woods, and whole families of them have arrived at Corfu. All this misery would have been prevented; nay, Epirus would already have been free, had not the progress of the Greek arms been checked by the English.

SIEGES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

This celebrated metropolis, the *Authusa*, or blooming maiden, of the Greeks, and the *Ummedunya*, or mother of the Universe, as it is styled by the Turks, has been visited with the horrors of nine-and-twenty sieges. The subsequent enumeration of their successive occurrence cannot fail to possess something more than a transient interest in the eyes of our readers.

B.C. 477.	Besieged by Pausanias after the battle of Platea.
410.	By Alcibiades, in the beginning of the fifth cent. anno 410 or 411.
347.	By Leo, Philip's general.
A.D. 197.	By the Emperor Septimius Severus.
313.	By Maximius Cæsar.
315.	By Constantine the Great.
616.	By Chosroes of Persia, under Heraclius, emperor of the East.
626.	By the Chacban of the Avari, an ally of Chosroes's.
656.	By Moawia, the general of Ali, an Arab sovereign.
669.	By Iezid, a son of Moawia.
674.	By Sofian Ben-Auf, one of Moawia's generals.
719.	By two sons of Caliph Merwan, when Anthemius was emperor.
741.	By Solyman, a son of Caliph Abdolmalek.
764.	By Paganes, the king of the Bulgarians, under Constantine V.
780.	By Harun-al-Raschid, under Leo IV.
796.	By Abdolmelek, a general of Harun-al-Raschid.
811.	By Krumus, the despot of the Slavonians.
820.	By Thomas, the Slavonian, under Michael the Stammerer.
866.	By the Russ ans, under Ascold and Dir.
914.	By Simeon, king of the Bulgarians.
1048.	By Fornicius, the rebel, under Michael Monomachus.
1081.	By Alexius Comnenus, on Good Friday.
1204.	By the Crusaders, on the 12th of April.
1261.	By Michael Palæologus, on the 25th of July.
1396.	By Bajazet, the lightning-flash. The first Ottoman siege.
1402.	By the same.
1414.	By Musa, a son of Bajazet.
1422.	By Amurath II. a son of Mahomet I.
1453.	29th May, By Mahomet II. "the conqueror of Constantinople," against whose victorious host, Phranza tells us, Constantine Dragoses Palæologus, the last Greek Emperor, rushed forth, exclaiming, "I would rather die than live;" and shortly afterwards, perceiving himself deserted by his recreant followers, and crying aloud, "Is there no Christian hand to smite off my aching head?" met a glorious death though doomed to fall by the cimetar of an infidel.

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

The following is the introductory passage of an address spoken by Mr. SHEIL, at a dinner at DROGHEDA, on the 11th of September:—"Upon the list of toasts which has been furnished to me by the committee, I find one which it is difficult to propose without some melancholy emotion. The mournful contrast between the votive wish and the deplorable fact renders it an almost painful task to say, 'Prosperity to Ireland;' for it is impossible, in giving utterance to the prayer that Ireland should be happy, not to feel that she is at this moment disturbed by the fiercest passions, and that the agitation which prevails in the public mind places her in a condition very far from that felicity for which we offer our patriotic aspiration. It were idle to deny it.—The great measure of just concession has not as yet been followed by those results which its advocates held out as its necessary consequences; and in place of witnessing an immediate and universal repose, we see every where about us the evidences of turbulent rancour and of tumultuous disorganization. 'Prosperity to Ireland!' Alas! gentlemen, if the recent events which have taken place both in the north and the south of Ireland are the harbingers of happiness, it must be admitted that our national felicity is introduced by very lugubrious precursors. When we turn our eyes to the province of Ulster, we behold two powerful and unmitigated factions arrayed against each other, with all the animosity, and many of the evils of civil warfare. Actual engagements have taken place in the open day—lists of killed and wounded have appeared in the bulletins of both parties—and the words 'victory' and 'defeat' have been employed as if the achievements of a campaign were the subject of narration. In passing from the north to the south of Ireland, we find a spirit of commotion of a different but scarcely less perilous character. A series of dreadful homicides have taken place. The mass of the population are arrayed against the body appointed by Government for the preservation of tranquillity, while they themselves are accused of being the fierce instigators of tumult, and the bloody-handed ministers of outrage. A deep dissatisfaction, to use the gentlest term, prevails, and, in order to guard against the evils which are apprehended as the result of this dreadful state of things, the gentry in the disturbed districts cry out for their old panaces of all political disorders—the insurrection act. The congregated justices of Tipperary assail the ears of the commander of the forces with a call for bayonets, and those of the lord lieutenant with a requisition for penalty."

DON MIGUEL AND THE POPE.—The following is an extract from a private letter of the 18th Sept. from Rome:—"It was stated some time ago that Don Miguel's agent had left this city without being able to accomplish the object of his mission. It appears that the Brazilian Ambassador contributed in a great degree to cause the designs of the usurper and his partisans to miscarry. His Excellency had drawn up a memorial, which was approved and signed by all the doctors in canon law, ecclesiastics, seculars, monks, &c. and this important paper was transmitted to the commission appointed by the Pope to examine the legitimacy of Don Miguel's claims to the crown. The result was that the commission expressed an opinion that not only Pius VIII. could not at present recognise canonically Don Miguel as King of Portugal, but even if all the Powers should recognise him as such, the Holy Father could not, except Don Pedro, as the guardian of Queen Donna Maria, should abdicate the throne in her name. Thus, instead of obtaining the recognition of the Holy See, to make use of with the temporal governments, the usurper has now the certainty that Rome can do nothing for him, and that he must either resign his usurped throne or receive it from the generosity of the Emperor of Brazil. The partisans of Don Miguel are furious at this result, ad do not hesitate to charge all the doctors, the commissioners, and even the Pope himself, with heresy and freemasonry."

A country member, Sir E. K———, rose suddenly, one evening, in the House of Commons, and thus addressed the Chair:—"Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a subject which personally concerns myself, and almost every member in it." There was a profound silence; for it was immediately concluded the Hon. Baronet had an important question or privilege to submit. "I wish to give notice, Mr. Speaker, that on Tuesday next I shall move for a repeal of the Act, passed last Session, relating to *rogues* and *vagabonds*!" A roar of laughter followed this announcement. The Act alluded to was one relating to the Game Laws.

A woman died suddenly at Paris, aged 47 years, of a singular malady, which has been constantly increasing since the year 1816, during which time, she refused all medical assistance. She was opened, and a scirrhous and fibrous tumour, weighing SEVENTY-THREE pounds, was extracted from her abdomen. Its circumference was TEN feet.

The incessant and most unscrupulous attacks of the MORNING JOURNAL have at length worn out the patience of Lord WELLINGTON; and the editors have been indicted.

Prosecutions had been commenced against the conductors of six Paris Journals, for announcing the *souscription bretonne*; also against three, for having defamed the Neapolitan Ambassador, and against the Editor of a Marseilles paper, for some cause not assigned.

The editor of the LONDON COURIER, noticing the reports that have occasionally appeared in some of our papers respecting the health of the President, informs his readers that, if General JACKSON "should die in the first year of his Presidency, the *supreme authority* must at once revert to Mr. ADAMS."

APPALLING SCENE.—The London Courier, in concluding a report of the trial and condemnation for an attempt to murder, says:—"The prisoners were led away in different directions, the men on one side and the women on the other. It was altogether a very appalling scene, to witness a whole family, consisting of the husband, wife, son and daughter, all condemned to die at once."

ROME.—The celebrated Abbe Fea, the antiquary, died lately in Rome. Robberies have of late been of unprecedentedly frequent occurrence in that city; and notwithstanding the bull-baitings and fireworks in the Mausoleum of Augustus, great distress prevails, and a general gloom broods over the Seven hills. The malaria fevers have assailed thousands; the hospitals are crowded; and Pius VIII. continues his doze. The late repairs, executed at enormous expense at the Cascades at Tivoli, have proved insufficient; it has been found absolutely necessary to employ engineers and workmen to patch up the patchwork; and, according to the new plan, it is probable that future travellers will be deprived of the most interesting components of the beautiful scene.

A most singular *lusus naturæ* is at present to be seen at Canton in China. It is a young Chinese, now aged about 16 or 17 years, with a dwarf twin, as it were, attached to his breast, complete in all parts but the head, which is probably concealed within the body of the other.—This appendage participates and sympathises in every move, gesture, and passion of the other, and seems to open a wonderful field for speculative philosophy to account for the hitherto unheard of fact of only one life and soul inhabiting, in all but the head, two complete corporeal systems. Very large sums, amounting to some thousands sterling, have been offered by the English at Canton to this unfortunate creature, but in vain, to proceed with them to England, in order to obtain money by the exhibition of so wonderful a curiosity.—*Australian.*

A final dividend of two-pence in the pound has just been declared on the estate of a bankrupt banking house!!

A steam-boat of extraordinary dimensions may shortly be expected on our coasts from the Hague, where her fittings have just been completed. She is 250 feet in length, but her breadth is by no means in the usual proportion, being only one-eighth.

EFFECTS OF SUDDEN FRIGHT.—In our last publication we had the painful task of recording the accident which happened to a child of Capt Gosling's, R. N. who fell out of a coach at Oxford, and broke her arm. Captain G. who was sitting in the coach at the time, and had been seriously afflicted with an ague, was so suddenly shocked at the circumstance, that he was completely cured of the disorder, which has never made its appearance since.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

A FRIEND TO THE GLAZIERS.—An old sportsman residing within a hundred miles of Patcham, last week had a great shot at a partridge, near Mr. D——'s house, which not falling as he expected, he exclaimed, "I'm sure I hit it." "Yes," replied a man who had appeared on the instant, "you've hit it sure enough; you've broke seven panes of glass in master's house, and I'm sent to know who you are, and how you be going to pay for them?"—*Brighton Gazette.*

BRUSSELS IN 1829.—Manufactures are beginning to thrive in various parts of the kingdom, and roads and canals are forming, so that Flanders is in a very flourishing state.

"Above 20,000 cotton spinners and weavers are in full activity in the city of Ghent, machinery is fabricated at Bruges; and perhaps the largest iron-foundry in the world has been established some years in the neighborhood of Liege, in which the King has a large share, and 4000 hands are employed.—*London Magazine.*

J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

	Par Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
United States' Six per cent. Loans, viz. of 1815,	———	paid off.
Do. Five per cent. Loan of 1820,	100	100 75
Do. 1821,	100	104 00
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan,	100	104 00
Do. Three per cent. do.	100	88 50
Pennsylvania, Five per cent. do.	100	87 50
Philadelphia, Six per cent. do.	100	100 00
Do. Five per cent. do.	100	112 00
Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent.	100	108 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,	100	124 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,	100	102 00
Masonic, Six per cent. do.	100	108 00
Do. Five per cent. do.	100	102 00
BANK STOCKS.		
United States,	100	122 25
North America,	400	412 00
Pennsylvania,	400	434 00
Philadelphia,	100	100 75
Farmers' and Mechanics',	50	58 25
Commercial,	50	53 50
Mechanics',	25	44 50
Schuylkill,	25	28 00
Northern Liberties,	20	36 50
Southwark,	50	65 00
Kensington,	50	37 00
Penn Township,	30	37 50
Germantown,	50	64 00
Camden,	50	40 00
Trenton,	30	34 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania,	400	424 00
Philadelphia,	83 33	86 00
North America,	10	2 50
Union,	60	54 50
Phœnix,	80	80 00
Delaware,	40	35 00
Marine,	80	84 00
United States,	25	32 00
Atlantic,	80	59 00
American Fire Insurance,	100	140 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,	20	25 50
Pennsylvania Fire do.	50	62 50
CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.		
Union Canal—Old Stock,	200	165 00
Union Canal—New Stock,	200	210 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,	100	118 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,	50	52 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,	200	122 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.	10	12 00
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.		
Bills on London, 60 days,		109 10 per cent.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1 1-2	Delaware,	1-2
Vermont,	1 1-2	Maryland,	1
Massachusetts,	1 1-2	Virginia.—	
Rhode Island,	1 1-2	Richmond and branches,	1
Connecticut,	1 1-2	Valley,	1
New York.—		Romney branch,	1 1-2
City Banks,	par.	Wheeling,	4
Country notes,	2	District of Columbia,	1
New Jersey.—		North Carolina.—	
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2	Cape Fear,	3
Patterson,	1 1-2	Newbern,	3
Morris,	1 1-2	State Bank,	3
All others,	par.	South Carolina,	1
Pennsylvania.—		Georgia,	2
Greensburg,	4	Kentucky,	uncertain.
Brownsville,	4	Tennessee,	do.
Pittsburg,	1 1-2	New Orleans,	5 a 8
All others,	par.		

It is stated in the Boston Commercial Gazette, that Mr. Charles Young, late manager of the Federal street Theatre in Boston, has recently sailed from this city for England, to take possession of a fortune of £20,000, bequeathed to him by a near relative.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR, Wheat, Superfine, per bbl.		5 12½
Do. do. Scraped,	4 75 a	5 00
Do. Rye,		3 75
CORN MEAL, in bbls.	12 00 a	12 25
Do. hds. fresh ground		2 50
Do. do. old stock,		2 25
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 00 a	1 02
WHISKEY, in hhds. per gal.	0 21 a	0 24
Do. in bbls.	0 24 a	0 25

ALMANACK.

1829. OCTOBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
31 SATURDAY,	6 50	5 10	5 2	
1 SUNDAY,	6 51	5 9	5 49	New Moon 30 min. past 9 morning.
2 MONDAY,	6 52	5 8	6 32	
3 TUESDAY,	6 54	5 6	8 10	
4 WEDNESDAY,	6 55	5 5	9 24	
5 THURSDAY,	6 56	5 4	10 50	First Quarter 30 min. past 10 morning.
6 FRIDAY,	6 57	5 3	11 35	

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by Alderman S. Badger, Mr. WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, to Miss SUSAN H. WALNUT, all of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening, Oct. 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Weed, Mr. GEORGE STREET, to Miss ANNA S. LANING, all of this city.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, MATTHIAS MORRIS, Esq., of Doylestown, Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to Miss WILHELMINA CHAPMAN, daughter of Abraham Chapman, Esq., of the same place.

On Thursday evening, 22nd inst. by the Rev. W. W. Furness, Mr. HENRY DUHRING, merchant of this city, to Miss CAROLINE OBERTEUFFER of St Gall, in Switzerland.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Mr. ALEXANDER CASLEY, to Miss MARY ANN GLANDFORD, both of Southwark.

On the 20th instant, in Christ Church, West Kensington, by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFORD, to Miss ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, both of Delaware County.

In Roxbury, Mass. by Rev. Dr. Lowell, Mr. WILLIAM W. SEAVER, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH H. daughter of Deacon Wm. C. Hunneman, of R.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr JACOB B. GAVET, to Miss MARTHA AGER, both of Southwark.

On the 15th instant, by John Shaw, Esq., Mr. CHARLES McINTOSH, victorious, to Miss MARY ERWIN, both of Buckingham, Bucks county.

At the residence of Thomas Lee, Esq. in Port Elizabeth, N. J. on the 21st inst. by the Rev. W. Burrows, WILLIAM B. BOWEN, M. D. of Bridgeton, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Thomas Lee, Esq. of Port Elizabeth.

On Thursday, 15th Oct. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr JOHN ALBRIGHT, of Reading, Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH ALLAN, of Baltimore, Md.

By the Rev. Mr. Gile, Mr. ABEL WYMAN, of the firm of Bent, Wyman & Co. of Philadelphia, to Miss MARTHA PIERCE, daughter of the late Mr. Rufus P. of Milton.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, SAMUEL BOYD, Jr. M. D. of New York, to SOPHIA E., daughter of Samuel Keyser, Esq. of the former city.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, after a lingering illness, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. MARY FRANCES, wife of Dr. F. Huttner.

On Wednesday morning, the 21st inst. LEWIS, infant son of Lewis Paleski, aged three months.

On first day morning, 25th inst. JOSEPH M. PAUL, in the 51st year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 25th instant, Mr. ELIJAH WARNER, Merchant, of Lexington, Ky.

On the 26th inst. OWEN F. HALLMAN, in the 27th year of his age, of consumption.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. MARTHA M'CREDY, aged 33 years, consort of Mr. Bernard M'Credy.

On the 20th July last, on board the ship Georgian, on her passage from Calcutta to Philadelphia, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH H. FOSTER, eldest son of Wm. Foster, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday morning, after a severe illness, DAVID D. MARPLE, formerly of Bucks county, in the 33d year of his age.

Near Burlington, N. J., October 22, Mrs. MARY ROGERS, widow of the late John Rogers. Mrs. R. was in her 84th year, with a vigour of mind and body surprisingly unimpaired. She was a woman of the most exemplary piety in the Baptist Society of Christians, and of such a cheerful and amiable department, as to be the delight of her relatives and friends.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on Monday last, GULIELMA, consort of Charles Wood, a member of the Society of Friends. She has left a family, and a large circle of kindred, to mourn the loss of her virtues.

At St. Jago, in Cuba, on the 3d ultimo, of the fever of the climate, Mr. HENRY GEBLER, in the 22d year of his age, surviving son of Godfrey Gebler, Jr. deceased, of this city.

At Pompey, N. Y., Mr. EBENEZER BUTLER, at the advanced age of 96 years. He had been uniformly temperate and regular in his habits throughout life, and the preservation of his health and strength to the last moment of his life was the reward he derived from the practice of these virtues. Upon the day of his death, according to his invariable custom, he rose at a very early hour, went out and chopped an armful of wood, and, while in the act of throwing it upon the hearth, fell down and expired, without a struggle or a groan.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

THIS Evening, first night of the new drama of JOHN OVERY; or, *The Miser of Southwark*, and FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

On Monday Evening, Mrs. VERNON'S Benefit: on which occasion her sister, Miss CLARA FISHER, will make her first appearance at this theatre, in two of her most popular characters. oct. 31—1t

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools,

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madeira & Co. (Lemoo's works,) Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' ADZES, AXES, BROAD AXES, HATCHETS, FELLING AXES, &c. &c., manufactured of the best Cast Steel, and if not good, to be returned. Also, a general assortment of Hardware, for sale low, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S Hardware Store, No. 243 Market Street, six doors above Sixth Street. oct. 31—3t

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH COBB, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to Vine street, nine doors above Twelfth, north side, where he is prepared to execute their orders punctually, and on reasonable terms. oct. 31—3t*

MEDICAL WORKS.

J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 333 Market street, four doors below Ninth, has constantly on hand complete sets of the Medical Text Books. Also, a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile, Blank Books, &c., including all the new publications, with a great variety of Stationary and fancy articles, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms. oct. 31—3t

WINTER MILLINERY.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a hand some assortment of winter Millinery, together with one case of French Hats, Turbans, &c., will be opened on Wednesday, November 4th, at

JOHNSON'S,

oct. 31—6t* No. 117 North Second Street.

TANNER'S

NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN various forms, constantly for sale at the Map Store, corner of seventh and Chesnut streets. sept. 19—tf

WATERPROOF OMPOSITION

FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

THE above composition is highly recommended by Dr. Mitchell, and several other eminent gentlemen of New York. It has also been used by several gentlemen of this city, who recommend it very highly. It is put up in bottles of convenient size, and accompanied with printed directions for its use, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the Subscriber, sole agent for the Manufacturer. Price per single bottle, 25 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, a part of which are square toes, for $3 50. Any gentleman can now be furnished with a genteel *waterproof Boot*, for the very low price of 2 dollars and 75 cents.

Also, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots, manufactured expressly for retailing, and will be sold low.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

may 16—eotf No. 6 North Sixth Street.

Valuable Real Estate at PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, (without reserve,) at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the late residence of CASPER FETTER, deceased, all that capital and highly improved FARM, (late the estate of said deceased,) eligibly situated in the township of Moreland and county of Montgomery, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining estates of William Fetter, Christian Snyder, Esq., Dr. Charles Shoemaker, Anthony Yerkes, and others, containing about 148 Acres of prime Land, about 25 Acres thereof are thrifty Woodland, 25 Acres first rate bottom Meadow, through which passes the Huntingdon creek; the remainder is arable, of superior quality, in a high state of cultivation, commodiously divided, and well enclosed with good fences, each field being supplied with living and lasting water, and well set with grass. The improvements consist of a commodious two story stone Mansion House, with two handsome Parlours and two convenient Kitchens on the first floor, six Chambers and two Entries on the second floor, two large Garrets, good Cellars under the whole, together with an elegant Piazza in front of the whole building, a Pump with permanent water of excellent quality at the door, under cover—the house is built of the best materials, in a substantial manner.—Also, a large Barn and Hay-House, six good Barracks, Corn-Crib, Smoke-House, Chair-House, Wagon-House, Hog-Pen, a stone Milk House over a never-failing spring, and other requisite buildings—the whole in good repair. There are also on the premises, a good Apple-Orchard, of the best fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees of superior kinds.

This property is handsomely situated in a very healthy part of the country, in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SEVENTEEN.

I'm much too young to marry,
For I am only seventeen!
Why think I, then, of Harry?
What can it mean? what can it mean?

Wherever Harry meets me,
Beside the brook or on the green,
How tenderly he greets me!
What can it mean? what can it mean?

When'er my name he utters,
A blush upon my cheek is seen,
And then my heart so flutters!
What can it mean? what can it mean?

And when he mentions Cupid,
Or, smiling, calls me "fairy queen,"
I sigh and look so stupid!
What can it mean? what can it mean?

Oh, mercy! what can ail me?
I'm growing pale and very lean!
My spirits often fail me:
What can it mean? what can it mean?

I'M NOT IN LOVE!—Oh, mother
Such a thought at seventeen!
I'll go and ask my mother,
What can it mean? what can it mean?

The printer of an eastern paper says that many of his patrons would make good wheel horses, they *hold back* so well.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

Cursory—A dog grieved.
Hurricane—Telling your walking stick to go faster.
Surely—A certain falsehood.
Salad—Asking a boy a question.
Gladden—A delighted cavern.
American—A laughing mug.

A passenger on board one of the steam boats, in Boston harbour, was asked what gave to the waters their peculiar green colour? The *Tea Leaves* at the bottom, was the reply.

A glutton stepping into an oyster cellar in Philadelphia last winter, ate till some gentlemen who were present expressed their astonishment at the evident capacity of his interior. After devouring what would have sufficed for a supper for at least six ordinary eaters, he was about rising from the table, when one of the gentlemen approached him, and offering him another dish, pressed him ironically to take some more, as he appeared to have lost his "stomach." "By Jupiter," said an Irishman in the room, "his stomach's not all gone; he's only lost the *bottom* of it."

THE THREE PROFESSIONS.

The clergy live by our *Sins*; the medical faculty by our diseases; and the lawyers by our misfortunes. What do printers live on? *Tick*.

DR. CHEYNE.

When some one was talking before this acute Scotsman of the excellence of human nature, 'Hoot, hoot, man,' says he, 'human nature is a rogue and a scoundrel; or why would it perpetually stand in need of laws and of religion?'

OLD TIMES.

Holingshed, who was contemporary with Queen Elizabeth, informs us, "there were very few chimneys (in England in his time) even in the capital towns; the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued out at the roof, or door, or window. The houses were wattled and plastered over with clay, and all the furniture and utensils were wood. The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow."

CHINESE CUNNING.

A mandarin inspector, from whom a mandarin of higher class, his mortal enemy, had caused his seals to be stolen, was apprehensive that his loss might involve the loss of his place, and perhaps his life. What did he do to effect a restitution of his precious object? He set fire to his own dwelling in the night, and then in the presence of the bystanders saved a little casket in which his seals were generally deposited, and carried it to his enemy, entreating that he would take especial care of his charge. The mandarin, in his turn, apprehensive of being accused with having stolen the seals, was forced to place them in the box; and thus, in spite of himself, restored tranquility to the person whom he wished to ruin.—*Manners of China.*

DEXTERITY OF THE EAST INDIANS.

The September number of the London New Monthly Magazine contains an entertaining review of the autobiography of an Emperor of Hindostan, Jehanguir, son of the great Akber. The memoir is said to be written in the style of a journal, in which are minutely detailed the peculiarities of the early education of an Indian prince, and his observations upon men and manners.

Amongst his nobles were many men of great personal strength, whose deeds he records with much admiration. He describes a wonderful feat of archery, accomplished by one of them, that reminds the reader of the skill of Arthur, in Scott's novel, Anne of Geierstein. As a proof of the perfection to which he carried his practice, it will be sufficient to relate, that one evening there was placed before him a transparent glass vessel, a torch being held at some distance behind it. Upon the side of the bottle, which was of the most delicate fabric, a waxen fly was placed; on the top of this piece of wax they set a grain of rice and a pepper-corn. The nobleman's first arrow struck the pepper-corn, his second carried off the grain of rice, and the third pierced the diminutive wax figure, without in the slightest degree injuring the glass vessel, which was, as before observed, of the very lightest and most delicate material.

His Majesty's account of the jugglers from Bengal is almost incredible, though modern travellers are to be found, ready to attest to the ingenuity of these natives. The New Monthly says, we happen to know two gentlemen, upon whose veracity we have the fullest reliance, who saw at Madras, in the lawn before the government house, the trick of a mango-stone being put into the ground, which in a very short time became a tree to all appearance, and actually bore fruit. They felt convinced it was slight of hand, although they could not discover the manner in which they were deceived.

One of the tricks performed before Jehanguir is as follows:—They produced a chain of fifty cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward, and being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up, and reaching the other end, immediately disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion, and a tiger, were alternately sent up the chain, and all equally disappeared at the upper end of the chain. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one ever discovering in what way the different animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner above described. This, I may venture to affirm, was beyond measure strange and surprising.

POWER OF LOVE.

Concluding lines of Sheridan's epilogue to the play of the Rivals.

'The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,
The child of poverty and heir to toil,
Early from radiant love's impartial light,
Steals one *small spark* to cheer this world of night;
Dear spark! that oft thro' winter's chilling wane,
In ev'ry *warmth* his little cottage knows.'

AMERICAN NOBLEMAN IN SPAIN.—The Pawtucket Chronicle relates an amusing story of a ship master, out of Rhode Island, who inadvertently placed his commission as a Rhode Island Justice of the Peace, among the ship's papers, on sending them to the custom house at Cadiz. The Intendant was much puzzled with the document. At the same time he was convinced, from the big seal and the signature, that it was a paper of mysterious importance. With the aid of a learned professor of languages, who was called in, it was, at length, sagaciously determined that the document was the 'American Captain's patent of nobility, and that the powers, privileges, and title conferred by it, were equivalent to those of a Spanish Count.

LESSON ON TEMPERANCE.—One of the Kings of Persia sent an eminent Physician to MOHAMMED, who, remaining a long time in Arabia, presented himself before the Prophet, and thus addressed him:—"Those who had a right to command me, sent me here to practise physic, but since I came, I have had no opportunity of shewing my eminence in this profession, as no one seems to have any occasion for me." MOHAMMED replied, "*We never eat but when we are hungry; and we always leave off while we have an appetite for more.*" The Physician answered, "That is the way to render my services useless," and so saying, he took his leave and returned to Persia.

PANORAMA OF LONDON.—A few years ago, while the dome of St. Paul's Church in London was repairing, a celebrated painter, Mr. Horne, conceived the project of seizing the opportunity to draw a panorama of the city and vicinity. He accordingly applied to the Wardens and Vestry, and obtained permission to erect a basket-house on the top of a stage built around the lantern, 320 feet above the surface of the earth. In this he took up his temporary abode, and on one occasion had some of his friends to dine with him, among whom was the well known ROWLAND STEPHENSON. The artist's season for sketching was after the dawn, and before the dense clouds of smoke arose, in which London is daily enveloped. In time he produced a work of surpassing splendor. In order to exhibit it to advantage, a large and very expensive dome was erected in Regent's Park, called the Coliseum.* As it advanced, the expenditure was seen to be much beyond any means which the artist was supposed to possess, and at length it came to be understood that the money was furnished by Rowland Stephenson. This discovery awakened a suspicion that the gentleman might be going beyond his depth, and was one of the causes which led to the failure of the house with which he was connected. The building, however, was so far completed, as to receive the painting, then in an unfinished state, but since exhibited to thousands of admiring spectators. The artist, we understand, is now in this city.

*The picture of London, published at the close of 1828, says, "The Coliseum or Panorama, that spacious multangular edifice, with a grand Doric Portico, has been completed, and a vast panorama view of London from the top of St. Paul's church, within its walls, is nearly finished. The whole will be ready for exhibition the ensuing Spring, and must excite much curiosity from its magnitude and novelty.

DYE FROM POTATOE FLOWERS.—Sir John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, announcing the important discovery, that the flowers of potatoes, hitherto thought of no value, are capable of producing brilliant and permanent colours, equal to the finest tints procured from foreign materials, and in richness of shade they are said to be, in some cases, superior. The discovery of this dye is the result of a series of experiments, and will be of the most beneficial consequences to several branches of manufactures, particularly to that of shawls. One peculiar advantage attending this discovery is, that the cutting off the flowers of the potatoe is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is great reason to believe that it will add to the weight, and improve the quality of the root.—*Lin. paper.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the evening of Monday, the 5th instant, a stated monthly meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was held at the usual place. The exhibition of *Fruits and Esculents* was unusually fine, comprising some choice specimens of *Peaches, Pears, Apples, Lemons and Oranges*, also *Pine Apples* in luxuriant growth, mammoth *Beets, Egg Plants*, white and purple, *Broccoli, &c. &c.*

The zeal and liberality of the contributors on that occasion, demand of the Society more than a mere passing remark, were it compatible with the regulations of a daily Journal, for which this is intended.

The varieties of *Peaches*, owing to the lateness of the season, were few, one of them (in all its perfection) the well known and justly admired cling stone, the original of which was brought from the Mediterranean, by *Mr. Daniel Heath*, whose name it bears, and who merits the hearty acknowledgments of our country, for the introduction of this variety of one of the richest of fruits; another specimen termed the "*Yellow Heath*," also a cling, was of fine flavor; these with a third variety were understood to be the growth of a gentleman on the neighboring shore of Jersey.

Of *Pears*, numerous specimens were presented, among them the luscious *Doyenne gris*, from trees imported from France, by *Mr. Maupay. Seckel's Pear, Beurre and St. Germain*, of extraordinary size and excellence; by contributors unnamed; the *Petre, Chapman's* and other *seedling Pears*, by *Col. Carr*, and noticed in last report as being particularly worthy of dissemination, fully sustained their high character.

Apples, some of them of the finest flavor, others singularly large and various in appearance, embracing many distinct kinds, covered the tables; but we have to regret our inability to give the names of the successful cultivators. It is desired, that in future exhibitions, the growers will add their names, as it is certainly right the Society should be informed to whom they are so happily indebted.

The show of *Flowers* was more brilliant than at any meeting since the vernal exhibition. Interesting as it might be to those members who were prevented from attending to learn the names of the numerous species presented for examination, we are compelled to decline the attempt, inasmuch as it would be an almost endless task to enumerate the different *genera and species*—some with their gaudy colors, others more "modestly arrayed," which on either hand, claimed and received just admiration. It would, however, be doing an injustice not to name some which were particularly splendid, of which was a magnificent display of *Dahlias*, varying in color from the darkest purple to snowy white. The *Rose*, at all times and in all places a universal favorite, at this late season, displayed, if possible, more beauty than when more abundant; advanced however, as was the floral year, hundreds of the most splendid, various in shade and delightful in fragrance, decorated the Hall; the varieties were *white, blush and pink Cluster, daily and monthly China*, differing in shades; *Landreth's scarlet Cluster*; the exquisitely *tea scented, &c.*, all of which are hardy and produce abundance of bloom until late in the autumn, also *Crinum Americanum, Melastoma Trinerva* of the *West Indies*.

The contributors were *Messrs. Landreth, Col. Carr, Messrs. Maupay, D'Arras, McAran, Hibbert and Parker, and Mrs. McMahon*. It was truly gratifying to observe the intense interest taken in the objects of the Society, and the number of gentlemen in attendance gave evidence that the purposes for which the Association has been organized is duly understood and properly appreciated.

October 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR OCTOBER.

EMBELLISHED with views of the interior of a Sioux Lodge, Radnor Church, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.

The Stone Chief; (with an engraving) Commencement Day; "Uncle Sam;" Past and Present; Life of Gen. Anthony Wayne; (continued) Radnor Church—with an engraving, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, (with an engraving;) Autobiography of Jonathan Wild, jun.; The nameless Brook; The last of the Druids; Solitude; Eve of the Battle of Salamanca; The Female Officers; Captain Hall; The Two Homes; The Hemlock Tree; European Courts; The Last Day of Grace.

WIT AND SENTIMENT. Meteorological Observations.

MUSIC.—"That rest so sweet like hills above."

POETRY.—Clemantes, *Ada*, Song of the restored to Jerusalem; *Ada*; Hymn, *L. S.*; The Burial Ground; *Peter J.*; Lines, *Carlos*; My Country, *C. H. A.*; A Simile, *Arcadia*; To the Ladies, *Will the Swede*; Fun and Starin, *Willy*; Retirement and Nature, *Earnestinus*; Sonnet on a portrait, *Amicus*; To Europa, *S.*; Sympathy, *Albert*; Enigmas, &c.

Price $2 50 a year. Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
oct. 15—tf

ALEXANDER GREAVES, JR. PLUMBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 63 North Fifth street, above Race. A. G. has constantly on hand, Hydrants of all descriptions, American Lead and Iron Pipes of different sizes, which he intends fixing on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch. Devoting his attention exclusively to his business, and having had many years experience in the same, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

N. B. Orders left at his residence, No. 376 South Front street, below Catharine street, Southwark, will be promptly attended to.
oct. 24—31*

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
LECTURES AND SCHOOLS.

THE Lectures for the season will commence on Monday evening, November 9th, and be continued twenty-one weeks, as follows:—

Monday evenings, on Chemistry.
Wednesday do. Mechanics and N. Philosophy.
Saturday do. Volunteer Lectures.

Tickets of admission will be issued by the actuary at his office in the Hall of the Institute, under the following regulations, viz:—

To all members for life, and such others as have paid their annual contributions, including the present year.
To Ladies, on the payment of Two Dollars.
To Gentlemen, who are not members, on the payment of Five Dollars; and
To Minors, who are the sons, daughters, wards, or apprentices of members, who have paid their contributions for the present year, on the payment of One Dollar each.

THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Levi Fletcher, A. M. will commence on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27; and

THE DRAWING SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Messrs. H. Bridport and G. Strickland, will commence on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. Both Schools will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, throughout the season. The terms of each School will be five dollars per quarter. The pupils will be privileged to attend the Lectures of the Institute without any extra charge.

The quiet and orderly conduct of the minors will be strictly enforced, and in case of misbehaviour their tickets will be forfeited for the remainder of the season.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members will please leave their address with the actuary. The terms of membership are Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Dollars for life.
oct. 22—tf

Jefferson Medical College.

THE following information is given for the benefit of those whom it may concern. Candidates for graduation in this institution must have attended two full courses of lectures, one of which, *at least*, must have been in this College, and the other in some other respectable Medical School of the United States, in which the same branches constitute the full course of lectures, as in the Jefferson College, or the generality of other schools. The other requisites for this honour are such as are usual. But it is *especially* enjoined upon candidate Students, to *bring with them* to be deposited in the archives of the College, a certificate of their term of pupilage, under the hand of their preceptors, or in the event of the death of these, under hand of a responsible attestator to the fact in question. Also, sufficient credentials of their attendance on a full course of lectures in some respectable institution, in case they design to become candidates, after one course, in this College.

A commencement for conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the candidates, will be held in Philadelphia, immediately after the examinations; but no candidate can receive that honour except in case of illness *or some extraordinary cause*, unless he be present at the commencement.

There are no lectures delivered during the hours engrossed by the Pennsylvania Hospital and Alms House; hence the Students of this College can avail themselves of the practice of those institutions, on the same terms as other Students in this city.

There is no charge for the matriculation ticket. The actual expenses incident to graduation do not exceed eighteen dollars.

A liberal Benefice-foundation in our College bestows annually a *gratuitous course of lectures on ten* worthy young gentlemen of fit education and respectability, a small sum being paid by them for incidental expenses.

Candidates for this favour, are required to transmit to the Dean, by private conveyance or *post paid* (without which they will not receive attention,) on or before the first day of October next; an application by letter, first, from the candidate himself, stating his previous education, &c. opportunities and age—2d, a sufficiently attested certificate from respectable disinterested persons, (in *a public capacity, if possible*) of his irreproachable moral character and conduct; his fitness by education for the profession of Medicine, and the indigent state of his circumstances and those of his parents.—These certificates and applications will be laid by the Dean before the committee of Trustees appointed for that purpose, who will select ten of the most worthy, according to the vouchers, for admission, and those to whom let the gratuity falls, will be notified immediately of that fact, for which purpose the candidates will furnish an accurate address.

Any further information will be furnished by letter to any part of the United States, on application to the subscriber, *post paid and addressed as Dean*, without which they will not be received from the Post Office.

WILLIAM P. C. BARTON,
Dean of the Medical Faculty of Jefferson College,
No. 212 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
September 26, 1829.—4NI

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, continuing till March, and will be delivered on the ensuing season by the following Professors, viz: By

GEORGE M'CLELLAN, M. D. on *Surgery and Anatomy*, assisted by SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery.
JOHN EBERLE, M. D. on the *Theory and Practice of Physic*.
WILLIAM P. C. BARTON, M. D. on *Materia Medica and Medical Botany*.
JACOB GREEN, M. D. on *Chemistry*.
BENJAMIN R. RHEES, M. D. on the *Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence*.
JOHN EBERLE, M. D. on *Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children*.

The fees payable for the whole course of lectures at the ensuing season amount to *ninety five dollars*.

Persons who wish to be matriculated in this Medical School, will apply to Dr. WM. P. C. BARTON, 212 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who is Dean of the Medical Faculty.

By order of the Additional Trustees of Jefferson College.
EZRA STILES ELY, Sec'y.
sept. 19—tIN

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. JAMES COTTER, an indented apprentice to the tailoring business, aged about 19 years. Took with him sundry articles of clothing. Whoever takes up said runaway, within 50 miles of the city, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of five dollars, and in proportion for the distance beyond that, and all reasonable charges will be defrayed. It is supposed he has gone to New York; he went in the Union steamboat Line, and entered his name as Mr. Cutter.

N. B. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said apprentice at their peril.

DAVID WIDENER,
No. 107 Race street.
oct. 24—3t

THOMAS EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 20 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

RESIDENCE No. 199 North Sixth street, between Vine and Callowhill.

Legal business promptly attended to, and Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Petitions, and other writings neatly drawn, on moderate terms.

Office open daily from 8, A. M. till sunset. Also, on Saturday evenings.
sept. 12—tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 153 North Fourth Street, 5 doors above Callowhill Street, east side, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Domestic Carpeting. List, Plaid and common Carpet he sells at the lowest price.

FOR SALE, 225 lbs. English Sheet Steel, No. 16, which he will dispose of low, for cash.
oct. 3—3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 135 Chesnut street, to No. 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET, east side, above Market street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of PATENT LEVER, L'EPINE & PLAIN WATCHES, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear and finger-rings, Silver ever Pointed Pencils, Ivory do. a new article.

Leads, for Ever Points.

Also, Artists' Pencils, of a superior quality.

☞ Just received, a small lot of Musical Boxes, for sale low.

Also, a few Breast Pins, trumpet pattern, a new and very fashionable article.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK,
sept. 5—2m No. 11 North Sixth street.

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hall, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 135 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keer; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jowett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson.
oct. 17—6m

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott, | Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey, | Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton, | Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts, | William Chalonger,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

THOMAS WHITE,

NO. 209 Chesnut street, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened a store at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the different articles in his line, viz:—French Paper Hangings, fire board patterns, silk, worsted and cotton fringes, Ornaments for curtains, feather beds, horse hair and moss matresses, all of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Window and bed curtains made and put up to the latest fashion.

Cabins of ships and steam boats neatly and expeditiously furnished.
sept. 5—3m

WANTED,

A BOY between Twelve and Fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch making business. One who can come well recommended may obtain a situation, by applying to

WM. H. C. RIGGS,
No. 67 South Front Street, Philadelphia.
A youth who has been educated in the country would be preferred.
oct. 24—3t

ELEGANT CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received by the Montezuma, a beautiful assortment of Brussels, Kidderminster and Venitian Carpetings, in entire new patterns, and very rich colors, with Imperial and Wilton Rugs, to match—which, added to the goods they have lately received, comprise a very complete and handsome assortment—the whole of which they will sell very low, wholesale or retail. HASTINGS & CHESTER,
oct. 24—4t Carpet Warehouse, 111 Chesnut st.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE TAGG, having removed to No. 11 North Second street (between Market and Arch streets,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Dry Goods, such as English merinos, worsted bombazines and bombazets, plain and fancy calicoes, from 6¼ to 31 cents per yard, merino, Norwich and cotton shawls, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
oct. 24—3t*

PIANOS TO RENT.

SEVERAL fine toned six octave Pianos to be rented by the month quarter, or year. Inquire at the office of the Ladies' Musical Port Folio, No. 53 South Fourth street.
oct 24—3t*

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

THE subscriber has for sale this season, as usual, a large and select assortment of Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, of thrifty and vigorous growth, and many of them of large sizes.

Also, Sugar Maple, Buttonwood, Weeping Willow, Butternut, or White Walnut, American Tulip, Poplar, Horse Chesnut, English Walnut, and the Paper and White Italian Mulberry Trees.

The Nursery is on the Haverford road, near Hadlington, four miles West of the Schuylkill permanent bridge. Catalogues may be had of Sellers & Pennock, 231 High street, Philadelphia, where orders may be left, and will be punctually attended to, and trees delivered in the city at a moderate charge. When wanted to be sent a distance they will be carefully packed.

10mo. 24—3t* SAMUEL RHOADS.

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10mo. 24—3t* SAMUEL RHOADS.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' LEATHER STORE.

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances.
sept. 19—3m*

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below Sixth street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, sprigs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gouges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, common knobs, straw knives, Dale Co. wagon boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, sad irons, gridirons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves.
sept. 12—3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co-partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gro de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gro de Indes.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lutestring.
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribons, from No. 1½ to No. 22.
One case 6-16 and 9-22 embroidered gro de nap ribons, of a new style.
Plain satin ribon, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Arcophene crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Popelinette shawls.
With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.
oct. 3—3m GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,
Park Place, or Irish Wharf Estate.

THIS farm is finely situated in a flourishing and healthy neighbourhood, on the North side of the Rancocus river, in Burlington county, N. J. about 6 miles from the Delaware, 7 from Burlington, the same from Mount Holly, and 14 from Philadelphia; containing about 127 acres, of which upwards of 20 acres is thickly timbered wood land, 15 acres rich embanked meadow, and the residue good arable land, particularly calculated for a market or vegetable farm.

The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house, large stone barn, brick spring house over never failing springs, and a very commodious wharf for landing manure, shipping produce, or as a landing place for a steam boat line to Mount Holly. The Rancocus is navigable for large sloops to this place, and a direct road from Burlington to Philadelphia is run along the west side of it. Persons disposed to rent or purchase, are requested to view the same, and for terms apply to

GEORGE W. ASH,
At the Commercial Bank, or
ELIAS B. CANNON, Esq.
oct. 3—8t* Mount Holly, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING.
DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.

THE System by which C. C. MARSH inculcates the principles and practice of Book-keeping, is one that insures to the applicant a thorough knowledge of the same. Mr. MARSH'S method of instruction, is the only one that introduces to the consideration of the learner, an INFALLIBLE RULE FOR DR. AND CR. whose unfailing capacity in producing the most judicious results, even in the most complicated concerns, is proved beyond disputation. Instruction is communicated individually. LADIES are taught at their dwellings. No. 153 Walnut street, N. E. corner of Fifth.
oct. 3—6t

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, below n Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 139 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 19—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

THE TEETH.

TIMELY SKILFUL and judicious dental operations are indeed very important, as health of body, a sweet breath, the distinct articulation of speech, prevention of pain, and the preservation of the natural form and beauty of the countenance, all mainly depend on early attention being paid to the preservation of the teeth. The advertiser continues to perform all operations in the line of his profession, on moderate terms.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth Ache, warranted, as far as any thing of the kind can be warranted.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars enquire at this office.
oct. 10—4t

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound, in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept. 30—6m

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash.
march 28—1y

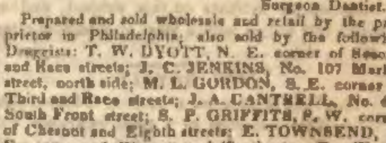
BOARDING.

TWO or three boarders will be taken, in a private family, where there are no children. The situation is central, and quite convenient to the University. The terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 59 Market street.
oct. 17—4t*

NOTICE.

JESSE & EZRA GOUGE, Manufacturers of Germantown, having executed to the subscriber an assignment of their effects, for the benefit of all their creditors, without distinction, or reservation, he requests all persons having demands against the said assignment to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment.

WM. LOGAN FISHER.
Germantown, October 13th, 1829. oct. 17—3t*



Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public; from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (2 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 69 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 1829.

MR. THOMAS WHITE—I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeable to your request, I have been using your Tooth-Ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing that I have ever known for that purpose. You are certainly safe in recommending them to cure nine times out of ten; for from the success that I have had, I believe your recommendation falls short of its merits. I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of the tooth-ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say at this time as to its preservative properties, but from what I have seen of your teeth that have been long cured and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am induced to believe that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth, and as such I fe